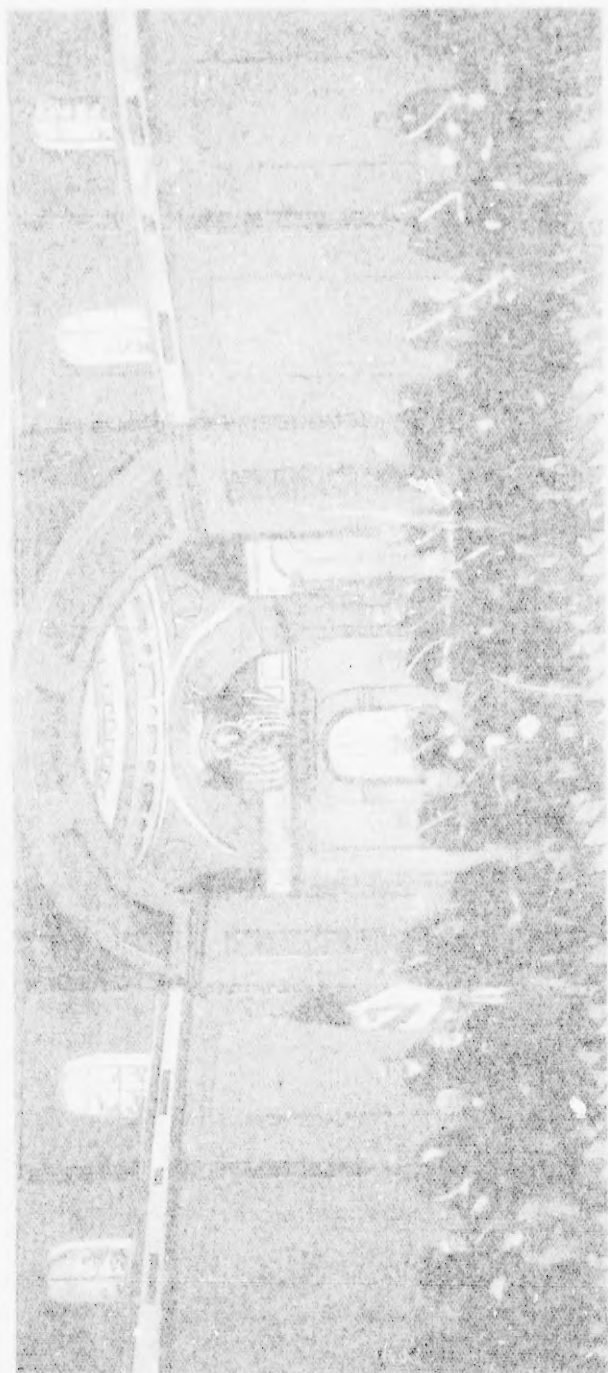


THE MILITARY SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812,
CONSTITUTING
THE VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY.
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THE MILITARY SOCIETY

OF THE

WAR OF 1812

ANNALS, REGULATIONS, AND ROSTER

SECRETARY AND ADJUTANT'S OFFICE

MARCH 12, 1895

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BY THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

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THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812,

INSTITUTED, JANUARY 3, 1826,

BY

OFFICERS OF THE ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE UNITED
STATES IN THE WAR OF 1812,

AND

CONSOLIDATED, JANUARY 8, 1848,

WITH

THE VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY,

IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

INSTITUTED, NOVEMBER 25, 1790,

BY

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION,

AND CALLED INTO THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE

UNITED STATES IN 1812 AND 1814.

Incorporated, January 8, 1892, as a Military Institution, under
the laws of the State of New York, by the surviving Veteran
Original Members.

Incorporation amended by Act of Legislature, March 9, 1895.

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ANNALS.

ON January 3, 1826, pursuant to notice published in the newspapers of the City of New York of December 31, 1825, a number of commissioned officers and ex-officers, who resided or were stationed in the vicinity, and who had served with reputation in the Army of the United States in the War of 1812, met at the Broadway House, corner of Broadway and Grand Streets, "to take into consideration the expediency of presenting a respectful petition to Congress, praying for a grant of public lands, agreeable to rank and former practice, as a reward for their services, sufferings, and losses during the *Second War of Independence*."

Major George Howard, formerly 1st Regiment, U. S. Infantry, was called to the Chair; Captain Mordecai Myers, formerly 13th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, was chosen Secretary, and Major Clarkson Crolius, formerly 27th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, was appointed Treasurer. The meeting then, after due consideration, unanimously resolved that it was expedient to present to Congress a respectful memorial, praying for lands as a reward for past services.

A committee was, thereupon, appointed to draft and forward the memorial as called for by the action of the meeting.

This committee consisted of Brigadier General, the Honorable Robert Bogardus, formerly Colonel 41st Regiment, U. S. Infantry; Captain Mangle Minthorne Quackenboss, late 8th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, together with Majors Howard and Crolus and Captain Myers.

The committee met on January 8, 1826, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, at the residence of Captain Myers, No. 45 Mercer Street, in the City of New York, and prepared the memorial to which Colonel Joseph Watson, formerly District Paymaster U. S. A., Colonel Joseph Lee Smith, late 3d Regiment, U. S. Infantry, Colonel Gilbert Christian Russell, formerly 20th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, and Colonel James R. Mullany, formerly 32d Regiment, U. S. Infantry, and then Quartermaster General U. S. A., who had been added to the committee after the meeting, also affixed their signatures.

In this memorial the committee declared that they had "in vain sought for reasons which should deprive the officers of the Second War of Independence of the same munificence which was extended by the United States and by several of the States to those of the first. They held the same stake, they exhibited the same valor and love of liberty, and, although they may not as a body have suffered as much, yet their zeal was not less, nor their exertions less willing. . . ."

"If the *soldiers* of the late war, and the *heirs* of *volunteers* who were killed or died, had claims on the bounty of the nation, why have not the *officers*, whose skill and industry, by daily toil and sleepless nights, brought them into the field and drilled them into efficiency?"

A second meeting was held by this committee on February 26, 1826, at the residence of Major Crolius, No. 10 Cross (now Park) Street, in the City of New York, when report was made of the presentation of the memorial to Congress.

On September 15, 1826, the Association of officers re-convened at the Shakspeare Tavern on the southwest corner of Nassau and Fulton Streets to hear the final report of their committee on the memorial.

Having concluded this business, they decided that their organization should be perpetuated, and constitute a *Military Society*.

Permanent officers were accordingly chosen, and it was unanimously resolved "that from and after the first day of October ensuing, the officers of the late Army will meet at the Shakspeare Tavern, corner of Nassau and Fulton Streets, on the first Monday in every month, at 8 o'clock P.M."

At this meeting were present a number of commissioned officers who had, during the War of 1812, belonged, when in the military service of the United States, to regiments of volunteers or militia.

During the nine years following, the meetings of the Society were held at the Shakspeare Tavern, and afterward at the residences of the members.

At first these meetings were held monthly from October to April, inclusive, the January meeting being designated "the annual meeting," and always held on January 8.

After 1832, in consequence of the decease of many valued officers and inability of others to attend, by

reason of physical infirmities or removals to a distance, the number of meetings was reduced to four, viz.: October 5 (*Battle of the Thames*); January 8; February 18 (*Proclamation of Peace*); and April 27 (*Capture of York, Upper Canada*).

After 1840, only annual meetings were held, and on January 8, 1848, the Military Society of the War of 1812 consolidated with "The Veteran Corps of Artillery," in which many of its members were already enrolled, and was afterward generally known by the latter title.

This Corps had been formed, as an independent military organization, on Evacuation Day, November 25, 1790, by a number of ex-officers and soldiers of the Continental and State troops in the War of the Revolution, who met, for that purpose, at the City Arms Tavern, corner of Broadway and Thames Street, in the City of New York.

Subsequently Congress, on May 8, 1792, in "an act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," declared that:

"Whereas sundry Corps of Artillery . . . now exist in several of the said States, which, by the laws, customs, or usages thereof, have not been incorporated with, or subject to, the General Regulations of the Militia: *Be it further enacted*, that such Corps retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by this Act in like manner with the other militia."

The exemption and privileges constitutionally conferred by this law were recognized by the Legislature

of the State of New York in an act to organize its militia, passed March 9, 1793.

The Act of Congress itself was re-enacted by that body on June 21, 1874, as Section Sixteen Hundred and Forty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, thus again confirming the prescriptive privileges of the Corps.

At first, and for a number of years after its formation, the Corps merely paraded on Independence Day, in uniform with side arms, until the unprovoked attack, in 1807, off Hampton Roads, of the British Ship of the Line *Leopard*, upon the American frigate *Chesapeake*.

In the preparations then made for apprehended war, the Corps applied for and received from the State of New York two brass, twelve-pounder guns, which were kept at the State Arsenal, corner of White and Elm Streets, near the Collect, and were used by the Corps in drills, parades, and escort duty, and for national salutes.

On April 13, 1808, the Corps was present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Tomb on Hudson Avenue, near York Street, Brooklyn, intended for the Martyrs of the British Prison Ships in the War of the Revolution, whose remains had been collected from the shores of the Wallabout, and, on May 26, 1808, the Corps assisted in the funeral ceremonies when the remains were deposited in the completed tomb.

The British Government having continued, with constantly increasing severity, its hostile aggressions against

the territorial rights and commerce of the United States in violation of the Law of Nations, and in disregard of the most earnest remonstrances of the United States, the Members of the Corps, as an evidence of their patriotism, on October 19, 1809, subscribed a declaration "pledging themselves to bear arms and take the field in the city and county of New York, or the counties of Kings, Richmond, and Westchester, in the State of New York, whenever the same or any part thereof may be or is likely to be invaded."

On November 6, 1809, His Excellency, Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of the State of New York, in recognition of the status of the Corps as an independent military organization, formally commissioned all its Officers by Brevet.

In the chronicle of its celebration of July 4, 1810, it is recorded that "the Corps of Veteran Artillery Volunteers, consisting of soldiers of the Revolution from forty-five upwards, commanded by Captain John McLean, turned out in honor of a Day dear to every American heart, and especially so to those who fought and bled to achieve the invaluable blessings we now enjoy."

"They met in the Park at nine o'clock, fired a salute from their brass twelves of seventeen guns at the commencement of the march of the Societies, then fell into the rear of the procession and marched to the Church, and returned to the Park and dismissed until four o'clock, when they sat down to a dinner at Mr. James Mitchell's Tavern in Cherry Street, after which the

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usual toasts were drank, accompanied by a gun each, and cheers occasionally, interspersed with song and sentiment, and attended by that hilarity and joy which the company and occasion were so well calculated to inspire."

On June 19, 1812, the President of the United States, James Madison, promulgated the Act of Congress of the preceding day, which declared war to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories, and, on the following day, the fact was announced in General Orders by the Commanding General of the United States forces in the City of New York.

On June 22, 1812, Commandant McLean, of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, ordered the Corps to assemble, in uniform with side arms, at the Arsenal, on the 25th instant, to proceed and take post at the North Battery, foot of Hubert Street, Hudson River, in the City of New York, until a regular garrison could replace them.

In this order the Commandant called attention to the fact that it was at the North Battery where the first shot was received from H.B.M. ship *Asia* at the commencement of the War of the Revolution, and added:

"I trust you will show by your punctuality and prompt attendance that the flame of Seventy-six is not entirely extinguished by the frost of time."

This patriotic duty was performed by the Corps, at its own charge, for several days until regularly relieved.

It was the first organization in the State of New York to volunteer for military service after the declaration of war.

On July 4, 1812, the Corps fired a national salute at the Arsenal at 11 o'clock A.M., and then escorted a number of civic societies to the First Baptist Church in Gold Street, for the usual services of the Day.

On August 14, 1812, the 1st Brigade New York State Militia Artillery had target practice at the Battery, foot of Whitehall Street in the City of New York, and at Castle Williams on Governor's Island, with field and siege guns, against the hulk of a brig anchored at a distance of one thousand yards.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery, having been invited to assist, took post on the Battery and repeatedly struck the target with shots from a "long nine."

On November 25, 1812, the Corps fired a national salute at the Battery at noon, at which time salutes were also fired by all the forts in New York Harbor.

A regiment of artillery and infantry from the Hudson River counties, which had just completed a three months' tour of duty in the United States service, together with the uniformed militia of the City of New York and the Veteran Corps of Artillery, paraded and were reviewed by the Governor of the State of New York and by the Commanding General 3d U. S. Military District.

The Corps then proceeded to Philip Becanon's restaurant, No. 19 Park Row, where they dined together and drank thirteen toasts.

In the next year, for the celebration of Independence Day, the Commandant of the Corps issued the following orders :

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"VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY,

"NEW YORK, June 30, 1813.

"Orders:

"The Veteran Corps of Artillery are hereby requested to assemble in complete uniform at the Arsenal in Elm Street, at 10 o'clock A.M., on the 5th of July next, to commemorate with their brethren in arms the Birth-day of American Independence.

"And they are likewise requested to appear with badges of mourning on their swords as a tribute of respectful sorrow for our departed young heroes, *Pike* and *Lawrence*, who gloriously fell maintaining their Country's rights.

"By Order of

"Captain JOHN MCLEAN, *Commandant*:

"ISAAC KEELER,

"*Adjutant.*"

The duties of the day included a national salute by the Corps, a parade as escort to civic societies, and the usual church service at the Irish Presbyterian Church in Orange Street, near Grand, with address and reading of the Declaration of Independence, followed by the annual dinner and reunion.

On September 16, 1813, during the funeral services at Trinity Church over the remains of the gallant Captain James Lawrence, U. S. Navy, who had been mortally wounded in action off Boston Harbor, June 1, 1813, the Corps fired minute guns at the Battery.

On November 1, 1813, Brigadier General Jacob Morton, commanding the 1st Brigade, New York State Artillery, in Brigade Orders from his Headquarters in the City of New York, directed his brigade, to which, for such purpose, the Veteran Corps of Artillery was voluntarily attached, to parade at the Battery on November 3, 1813, for review by Major General Henry Dearborn, General-in-Chief U. S. Army, and for target practice with twelve-pounder guns.

The brigade having been reviewed at eleven o'clock, began firing at noon at an unseaworthy vessel of sixty tons, which had been anchored at a distance of one thousand yards, and which was soon sunk.

In the next day's chronicle of the event it is stated that "Justice requires us to notice the excellent firing of the Veteran Corps, commanded by Captain Chapman, which did much execution."

The General-in-Chief, in Orders, commented as follows :

"Major General Dearborn has the pleasure to announce to Brigadier General Morton, of the First Brigade of New York State Artillery, the high satisfaction he experienced in the review of his brigade.

"Their appearance was every way military, and their firing at the target would do honor to the oldest artillerymen.

"He observed with peculiar pleasure the Corps of Veterans who, at an advanced period of life, evince a determination to be first in the defence of their Country and its rights.

"ARMY HEADQUARTERS,

"NEW YORK, November 3, 1813."

For the celebration of Evacuation Day, November 25, 1813, the record states that :

"The Independent Veteran Corps of Artillery assembled at the Arsenal in Elm Street in the morning, and, after performing the duties of the Day, adjourned to Kent's Hotel (now Fraunce's Tavern) and partook of a dinner with usual toasts.

"Volunteer toasts were given by Captain Chapman, Captain-Lieutenant Richard Nixon, Lieutenant Isaac Keeler, and Orderly Sergeant Asa Hall."

On June 26, 1814, official intelligence was received that, in consequence of the success of the Allied Powers in their operations against the Emperor of

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the French, and his abdication on April 7, 1814, a large detachment had been made from the veteran British Army, which had served in the Peninsular Campaigns under the Duke of Wellington, for service against the United States.

Long Island Sound was then occupied by a British Squadron, while the port of New York was blockaded by a powerful fleet.

In anticipation of speedy invasion, the defences of New York Harbor were strengthened, all classes of citizens, civic associations, and military organizations assisting.

On July 4, 1814, the Corps assembled at the Arsenal at 3 o'clock A.M., and, at sunrise, waited on His Excellency Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of the State of New York, with the compliments of the Day, and fired a national salute in front of his temporary headquarters.

Having returned to the Arsenal and been dismissed, they reassembled at 9 o'clock A.M. and marched to their Commandant's residence, No. 309 Washington Street, where the Corps was presented with the National Colors, after which, having returned to the Arsenal and fired a national salute, the Corps escorted the civic procession to the *new* theatre in Anthony Street, to hear an address and the Declaration of Independence.

Later in the day the members dined together as usual, with patriotic and commemorative toasts.

On August 11, 1814, the Veteran Corps of Artillery crossed the East River to Brooklyn, and, with pick and

shovel, worked on the entrenchments of Fort Greene, which formed a part of the line of defence from Gowanus Creek to the Wallabout.

On August 29, 1814, Governor Tompkins, in General Orders from his Headquarters in the City of New York, called for volunteers, and also earnestly requested all Corps, who were disposed to offer their services in defence of the Country at that moment of danger, to report for duty.

He also ordered into the military service of the United States a large detachment from the organized militia.

Pursuant to the Governor's urgent request, volunteers from all the counties on and near Hudson River, as far north as Albany County, hastened to form themselves into companies, and as fast as they arrived in the City of New York, they were organized by the Governor into regiments.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery, then composed exclusively of those who had served in the War of the Revolution, promptly tendered their services, and were accepted and mustered into the military service of the United States on September 2, 1814, and attached, for the campaign, to the 3d Regiment New York State Artillery, now the 8th Battalion, Infantry, New York State National Guard.

Their duty was performed in the defences of New York Harbor, and, on November 25, 1814, the Corps was reviewed by Governor Tompkins, as Commander of the Third Military District of the United States.

This Third Military District, to which President Madison had assigned Governor Tompkins as Com-

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mander on October 14, 1814, comprised the State of New York from the sea to the Highlands of the Hudson, including West Point, and all of the State of New Jersey, except the Delaware River counties.

The Governor held the command, under the President's orders, from October 28, 1814, until December 26, 1814, with the rank, for the time being, of Major-General, pursuant to the resolve of the Continental Congress of August 25, 1780.

The capture of the British Squadron on Lake Champlain, and defeat at Plattsburg and retreat of the invading veteran British Army under Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, together with the diversion to Louisiana, from the Chesapeake, of the second invading British Army with their reinforcements from abroad, having dissipated all fear of further offensive operations against the Northern States, the Veteran Corps of Artillery was, pursuant to General Orders of November 29, 1814, after inspection by Colonel Nicholas Gray, Inspector-General, U.S.A., honorably discharged from the military service of the United States on December 3, 1814, with the thanks of Governor Tompkins.

A detachment of the Corps was, however, kept on duty, in United States service, as a Guard at the Arsenal, and periodically relieved by another detachment of the same, until March 2, 1815, during which tour of duty Dr. John H. Steel was assigned by Governor Tompkins, in General Orders, dated Headquarters, Albany, January 11, 1815, as attending Surgeon of the Corps, and also of the Militia, in United States service, on duty in Harlem.

On February 11, 1815, the British Sloop of War *Favorite* arrived in New York Harbor with the Treaty of Peace concluded at Ghent and ratified by the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

It was received with rejoicings by the citizens of New York, and the Veteran Corps fired a national salute at the Arsenal.

For many years, after 1808, the Corps was, at its desire, charged with the duty of firing the national salute of one gun for every State in the Union on Independence Day and Evacuation Day until the venerable members became too feeble for artillery duty, when they paraded in uniform, with side arms only. These salutes were fired at the State Arsenal or in the City Hall Park, or at the Battery.

After the Peace of 1815, a detail was regularly made, in every year, from the Corps, by the Commandant, to raise the United States Garrison flag on the staff on the Battery, and on the stone Block House near McGowan's Pass, Harlem Heights, in Central Park, where the staff, still standing, was erected by the Corps.

From that time onward the Corps was recruited *exclusively* from among those who had served as officers or enlisted men in the Armies, Navies, or Letter of Marque service of the United States in the War of 1812.

Most of these had belonged to the volunteer forces or organized militia of the State of New York, and

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had uniformed, armed, and equipped themselves for such service at their own expense.

One by one the honored Revolutionary members, of whom sixty-eight had served in the Corps during the Second War of Independence, passed away, retaining their interest in the Corps to the last, and parading when able.

After 1815, the Corps assisted in many public events.

On the occasion of the funeral ceremonies attending the reception from Canada of the remains of Major-General Richard Montgomery, killed December 31, 1775, in the ill-fated assault on Quebec, and their final interment on July 8, 1818, in the chancel of St. Paul's Chapel on Broadway, the Veteran Corps of Artillery was detailed by Major-General Jacob Morton, of the Society of the War of 1812, commanding the New York State Artillery, in Division Orders of July 6, 1818, "to fire the signal guns at the Arsenal, and minute guns from Fort Richmond at Staten Island."

On August 16, 1824, the Corps officially assisted in receiving Major General, the Marquis de Lafayette, on his arrival at Castle Garden, much to his gratification, several of the veterans of the Revolution being in the ranks.

On November 26, 1830, Evacuation Day was celebrated and also the then recent Revolution in France, by a parade of all the organized militia forces and principal civic associations in the City of New York and vicinity. On this occasion the duty was assigned to the Veteran Corps to fire a national salute at sunrise at the Battery.

Upon the announcement of the decease at Paris, on May 20, 1834, of Major General, the Marquis de Lafayette, funeral ceremonies were held in the City of New York on June 26, 1834, which were participated in by all the military of the city and neighboring towns, and by the principal civic associations.

Officers of the War of the Revolution acted as pall bearers, and the Veteran Corps of Artillery fired minute guns as the procession moved through Chatham Street, Bowery, Broome and Broadway, to the Battery.

Upon August 14, 1836, Captain-Lieutenant John Van Arsdale,¹ of the Corps, died at his residence, 134 De Lancey Street, in the City of New York, in his eighty-first year, and was interred the next day in the First Street Cemetery, with funeral honors by the Corps, assisted by the Napoleon Cadets.

¹ In the War of the Revolution he served in the New York Continental Infantry in the severe winter campaign of 1775 in Canada and assault on Quebec, and later in the stubborn, but unsuccessful, defence of Fort Montgomery on Hudson or North River, where he was shot in the leg and made prisoner of war, October 6, 1777. He was, thereafter, confined, at different times, in the Sugar House in Liberty Street, and Presbyterian Brick Church in Beekman Street in the City of New York, and on the prison ship *Whitby*, until exchanged, July 20, 1778.

In 1780 he served in the Continental Light Infantry Division under Major General, the Marquis de Lafayette, and, when honorably discharged, on December 28, 1782, from his last enlistment, was First Sergeant of his Company.

Upon the Evacuation of the City of New York by the British Army under General Sir Guy Carleton, on November 25, 1783, the flag-staff on the Battery was left with cleats and halyards cut away and staff greased.

Mr. Van Arsdale, happening to arrive immediately afterward, found means to ascend the staff and fix new halyards, so that the American flag was promptly hoisted in view of the retiring forces.

He joined the Veteran Corps of Artillery, October 6, 1813, and was mustered with it into the military service of the United States in 1814, and was elected its First or Captain-Lieutenant, November 25, 1835.

On October 19, 1836, His Excellency, William Learned Marcy, of the Society of the War of 1812, Governor of the State of New York, officially inspected and reviewed the Veteran Corps in the City of New York, as an independent military organization, and, in General Orders from Headquarters, Albany, October 29, 1836, expressed "the high satisfaction afforded him in witnessing the discipline, subordination, and patriotic spirit" evinced by the Corps, which gave them "an enviable standing as citizen soldiers."

On December 3, 1836, Major General Jacob Morton, of the Society of the War of 1812, died at his residence, No. 9 State Street, in the City of New York.

Brigadier General Henry Arcularius, of the Society of the War of 1812, thereupon issued the following Orders:

"FIRST DIVISION NEW YORK STATE ARTILLERY.

"NEW YORK, December 3, 1836.

"Division Orders:

"The melancholy duty devolves upon the Division of paying the last solemn honors to Major General Morton, who died this day in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

* * * * *

"Captain Chapman of the Independent Veteran Corps of Heavy Artillery, having volunteered the services of his Corps, is requested to fire minute guns at the Battery, during the movement of the procession, corresponding in number with the age of the deceased.

"Ammunition will be furnished on application to the Commissary General.

"By order of

"Brigadier General ARCULARIUS:

"HENRY H. ELLIOTT,

"Division Inspector."

The Veteran Commandant of the Corps thereupon issued the following Orders :

"VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY,

"NEW YORK, December 5, 1836.

"Orders :

"It becomes the Commandant's painful duty to announce to the Corps the death of Major General Jacob Morton, the long-tried Commander of our Division of Artillery, — a man who to the dignity of the office united the politeness of a gentleman, and, while we bow with resignation to the all-wise dispensation of Providence, we feel it our duty to unite with our younger military brothers in rendering the usual funeral honors accorded to departed worth.

"The Commanding General having assigned to the Veteran Corps the honorable duty of firing minute guns during the march of the Procession, the Veteran Corps will assemble at the Arsenal Yard on Tuesday the 6th of December instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., and take post at the Battery at 2 o'clock P.M.

"By order of

"Captain GEORGE W. CHAPMAN, *Commandant :*

"CHARLES ROBB,

"*Adjutant.*"

On the following morning Brigadier General Arcularius, in Division Orders, directed the "Veteran Corps to commence the firing of minute guns as soon as the column should be in motion."

The route of this procession was up Broadway from State Street, and through Bond Street to the cemetery in Second Street.

On June 24, 1845, under arrangements of the Common Council of the City of New York, funeral ceremonies were held in honor of the memory of Major General Andrew Jackson, ex-President of the United States, then lately deceased.

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The procession consisted of thirteen divisions, military and civic, and among those who took part were the General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and the Commanding General of the Military District, with their respective staffs; the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard; the Corps of Cadets from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and detachments of regular troops and marines, besides all the organized militia of the cities of New York and Brooklyn and neighboring towns, together with very many civic associations and the faculties and students of institutions of learning.

Among the pall bearers selected to represent the Veteran Corps were the Commandant, Dr. George Warren Chapman, and Abraham Dally, Jr., Esq., subsequently Commandant.

In the published programme it was officially announced that "the troops of the United States, stationed at the different posts in the harbor, would fire minute guns from noon to sunset"; also that "the Veteran Corps of Artillery would fire minute guns, answering in number to the age of the deceased, commencing at noon."

On September 10, 1845, the Corps had to mourn the loss of its last Veteran Revolutionary Commandant, Dr. George Warren Chapman, who died at his residence, 93 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in consequence of an accidental injury received a few days before.

He had been a member of the Corps from its organization in 1790, and its Commandant continuously from October 6, 1813, and had commanded it when in the service of the United States in 1814.

On November 25, 1845, the Corps celebrated Evacuation Day by raising the flag as usual, and by firing a national salute at the Battery at sunrise, which was answered, gun for gun, from Fort Washington Heights.

Later in the day, John I. Mumford, Esq., a veteran member and ex-officer of the War of 1812, delivered an address before them.

On the celebration of Independence Day, July 5, 1847, the Corps fired a national salute at the Battery at sunrise, "with guns originally sent here by George III. to protect the Colonies, but which afterward became American trophies."

Later in the day public officials, including members of Congress and of the State Legislature, and invited guests, assembled at the old State Arsenal, in Elm Street, and proceeded, under escort of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division New York State Militia, to the present Central Park, where, at 4 o'clock P.M., at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, the corner-stone of a new State Arsenal was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery preceded the procession to the site, and, at the proper time during the ceremonies, fired a national salute with guns taken at different times by the Americans from the British.

Upon the consolidation of the Military Society of the War of 1812 with the Veteran Corps of Artillery, January 8, 1848, Evacuation Day was continued as the day for annual meetings for business.

Many veterans who had served in the Third Military District in that war joined the Corps in the following years, including a number of eminent citizens.

This enrolment so increased the Corps that, in 1849, it took a Regimental formation, and in 1852 an Artillery Brigade organization for military purposes.

On July 4, 1848, Independence Day was celebrated as usual by a national salute at the Battery at sunrise, and raising of the flag there and at the Block House.

In this year the public mind was agitated by political questions connected with a Presidential election, in which two of the candidates, representing great political parties, were veteran ex-officers of the War of 1812.

Four veteran members, displeased that the Corps would not enter on political questions nor declare in favor of one of the veteran candidates, thereupon resigned and organized, with assistance of other persons, including descendants of several veterans of 1812, not members of the Corps, an Artillery Company which was subsequently, on April 7, 1856, regularly incorporated with the 1st Regiment New York State Militia Artillery, and eventually disbanded, January 17, 1874.

On July 4, 1851, pursuant to the Commandant's orders of June 21, 1851, the Corps paraded, in uniform, with side arms, at the Superior Court General Term Room in the then new Court House, City Hall Park, in the City of New York, where the Honorable Ambrose C. Kingsland, Mayor of the City, presented to the Corps a flag of the United States.

In the course of his remarks he said :

"It is with pride, I can assure you, that I am invited to be with you, and, most of all, to perform the pleasing duty of presenting to you these colors.

"It is a tribute most justly due you. . . . On this banner are the stripes and stars of our national Union; under its graceful folds, freedom and protection are dispensed to all, unsurpassed by any nation upon earth.

"This has been achieved and secured by the labors, privations, sacrifices, and deaths of very many of our citizens in the War of 1776, and in the War of *Completion*, declared June the 18th, 1812, of which last, yourselves are the honored survivors. You were participants in the great struggle of 1812, which secured the liberty and happiness we now enjoy, which was commenced and contended for by your honored predecessors in the War of 1776.

"Under the ensign of the stars and stripes, and with the reveille of the soul-stirring drum and fife, did you and others cheerfully labor to form those entrenchments extending from Gowanus Bay to the Navy Yard, at Brooklyn, and on this island from Hell Gate to Manhattanville, and subsequently under the command of His Excellency, our then worthy and honored Governor, Daniel D. Tompkins, were you found, with others from adjoining counties, at your posts as soldiers, in those entrenchments, and elsewhere in and about this harbor, forming an impenetrable wall of defence to this great city, against any force that our powerful enemy could command, which they tacitly acknowledged by changing their scene of operations to the South, where your brethren in arms received them and gave a satisfactory reception, the record whereof is now on file in the archives at Washington, and enrolled on the pages of our National History.

"Veteran Survivors of the War of 1812! it would ill become me to charge you to defend and protect this banner—our national ensign,—you have already been tried and proved, and not found wanting as defenders of our nation's rights, our nation's honor, and our national independence, which we this day celebrate, and of the national flag which this day I have the honor to present. . . ."

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In accepting the colors, the Commandant of the Corps said :

" . . . This Corps received in 1812 the national flag, with thirteen stripes and eighteen stars in union. They stood by it in peril and in need, in war and in peace, until time has numbered thirty-one, all in union. We now receive this flag . . . still to be our guide, our polar star through the remainder of life, and pass down to posterity what we have done. . . . "

The Corps was then reviewed by the Mayor in the City Hall Park, and afterward marched to the Presbyterian Church, corner of Canal and Greene Streets, where one of the venerable members, the Reverend Gardiner Spring, D.D., LL.D., pastor of the Presbyterian Brick Church in Beekman Street, made a prayer; another veteran member, Gilbert S. Nixon, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence, and the veteran chaplain of the Corps, the Reverend Peter J. Van Pelt, D.D., formerly Chaplain U. S. Army, 3d Military District, delivered an oration.

The Corps concluded the day by dining together as usual with toasts and songs.

On December 5, 1851, Daniel Slocum, the last of the soldiers of the War of the Revolution enrolled in the Corps, died in the City of New York, after a membership of sixty-one years.

On July 4, 1853, the Corps having, as usual, fired a national salute at the Battery at sunrise, and raised the flag, subsequently met at noon and admitted to membership in the Corps, at his desire, Daniel Spencer, a soldier of the War of the Revolution who had served successively in the 4th Regiment Connecticut Continen-

tal Infantry and 2d Regiment Continental Light Dragoons until honorably discharged, and who appeared at the meeting, although then ninety-four years old.

On Evacuation Day, November 25, 1853, the Corps raised the flag as usual at sunrise, and at noon fired a national salute with four field pieces in the City Hall Park.

It was then reviewed by the Honorable Jacob A. Westervelt, Mayor.

In the evening the Corps assembled, by invitation, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, where the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher delivered a discourse before them on the events and results of the War of 1812.

On July 4, 1854, after the usual national salute at the Battery and flag raising, the Corps, under escort of the Washington Continental Guard, took steamer for the Ocean House, Shrewsbury, N.J., where they were entertained at a banquet by the son of one of their members.

On July 4, 1855, after the national salute and flag raising, the Corps paraded, in uniform, with side arms, and then dined at the Star Hotel in Leonard Street.

On Evacuation Day, November 26, 1855, instead of a national salute, the Corps fired the original United States salute of thirteen guns at sunrise, and afterward dined at the Battery House.

In later years these banquets were held either at the Star Hotel, Mercer House, or Astor House, and finally, for several years in succession, at the Sturtevant House.

On July 4, 1861, the Corps, under escort of the Continental Guard, proceeded to the Battery and fired the national salute and raised the flag.

Later in the day, one hundred members in uniform, with side arms, assembled at the Mercer House, and, after luncheon, marched in the afternoon to the Everett House, and escorted from there to the Academy of Music, the Honorable Edward Everett, LL.D., of Massachusetts, the orator of the Day.

On July 4, 1862, after the early duties of the Day, the Corps reassembled at the Mercer House and marched down Broadway to the Park Barracks, where they distributed supplies to sick and convalescent soldiers, and then dined together as usual.

On July 4, 1863, the Corps, whose veteran members were becoming feeble by advancing years, fired a national salute for the last time, pursuant to the following Orders :

"HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION N. Y. N. G.,

"NEW YORK, June 27, 1863.

"General Orders :

"No. 6.

[*Extract.*]

* * * * *

"The Veteran Artillery will fire the National Salute from the Battery at noon.

* * * * *

"By Order of

"Major General CHARLES W. SANFORD :

"J. H. WILCOX,

"*Division Inspector.*"

In the following year the Commandant of the Corps issued the following Order :

"NEW YORK, July 1, 1864.

"Orders :

"The Veteran Corps of the War of 1812 will assemble at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer Streets, on Monday, Fourth of July, 1864, at one o'clock P.M., in full uniform, to celebrate the eighty-eighth year of our National Independence.

"The Veterans living in adjacent counties are respectfully invited to unite with us in the festivities of the Day.

"By Order of

"HENRY RAYMOND, *Brigadier General* :

"ISAAC M. PHYFFE,

"*Acting Adjutant.*"

In the next few years many veteran members passed away, but the Corps continued regularly to meet on Independence Day and Evacuation Day and raise the flag at the Battery and at the Block House.

The last public performance of this duty by the venerable members was on November 25, 1890. It is, however, still performed in charge of the Corps.

On November 25, 1881, the Corps was the only organization in the City of New York which officially celebrated Evacuation Day.

On May 30, 1882, a detail of twelve veteran members, with the Commandant of the Corps, united, by invitation, with Mansfield Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in the City of Brooklyn, in celebrating Decoration Day.

At the dinner which followed, Samuel Ryckman of the Corps sang "Ye Sons of Columbia," and all his venerable comrades joined, as usual, in the chorus.

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This song, always a favorite with the veterans of the War of 1812, was set to the old English tune "To Anacreon in Heaven," which was also appropriated, in 1814, to the words of "The Star Spangled Banner."

On July 4, 1882, the Corps again paraded and raised the national flag at the Battery and at the Block House, Harlem Heights.

On November 25, 1882, after the performance of this duty at the Battery, the Corps, under escort of the Old Guard of the City of New York, marched to the Stevens House, corner of Broadway and Morris Street, where it was joined by the detail sent to the Block House, and there dined, as guests of their escort.

For the National Centennial Celebration, on November 25, 1883, of the Evacuation of the City of New York by the British Army, delegations were invited to assist from the several *military* societies of national wars, namely: the "Society of the Cincinnati" of the War of the Revolution; the "Veteran Corps of Artillery" of the War of 1812; the "Aztec Society" of the Mexican War, and the "Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States," and "Grand Army of the Republic," of the War of the Rebellion.

The delegation from the Veteran Corps of Artillery, which reported in uniform, with side arms, at the reviewing stand in Madison Square, consisted of the venerable Brigadier General Abraham Dally, the President and Commandant, Henry Morris, Lieutenant Charles Oakley, formerly 2d Regiment New York Militia Infantry in 1814, Lieutenant Michael Moore, U.S.A. retired, George Crygier, William John Surree, Thomas

Megson, Robert W. Ryckman, Charles Coombs, Elijah P. Jenks, Frederick L. Fowler, Thomas Bloomer, Samuel Ryckman, and Gardiner Robert Lillibridge.

In the next six years, many of the remaining veterans died or became too feeble to parade, until, on the occasion of the National Centennial Celebration in the City of New York, on April 30, and May 1, 1889, of the inauguration of the Government of the United States under the Constitution, but five members, including the Commandant, were able to parade in uniform with side arms, to meet the President of the United States at the reviewing stand in Madison Square to officially assist in the military and civic reviews.

It was then realized by the veterans that unless measures were speedily taken to perpetuate the Corps it would become extinct like the Association of Defenders of Baltimore in 1814, the Delaware Veteran Companies, and the Pennsylvania Association of Defenders of the Country in the War of 1812.

Twenty-two veteran members survived, of whom fifteen constituted a quorum.

After consultation, they unanimously, in writing, designated five of their number as Trustees with full powers to prepare amended Regulations in the form of constitution and by-laws, which should provide for hereditary succession. The Trustees were also, in like manner, authorized to admit hereditary members to perpetuate the Corps; to choose permanent officers, and, finally, to incorporate under the laws of the State of New York as a *military* Institution, retaining accustomed

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privileges in manner analogous to the incorporated Honorable Artillery Company of London with its President, Vice-President, and Court of Assistants equivalent to a Council of Administration, ~~or~~ Board of Directors.

The veteran Trustees, under date of September 10, 1890, the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie, agreed upon and subscribed the amended Regulations, and, under date of September 11, 1890, the anniversary of the battle of Lake Champlain, admitted certain hereditary members, and appointed new Officers and Council of Administration.

Although duly empowered by all their associates to perform these several acts, the Trustees, nevertheless, submitted their proceedings, as before recited, to the Corps for approval.

Three venerable members had meanwhile died.

The nineteen surviving veterans, however, constituting more than a quorum, over their hands and seals, duly acknowledged, unanimously united in ratifying and approving the amended Regulations for the Corps, and in the admission of the hereditary members and appointment of new Officers and Council of Administration.

In the amended Regulations the name of the Corps, as a *military* Society, was resumed, and the date of annual meeting was restored to the anniversary of the signal victory achieved by the American army and Naval force in the battle of New Orleans over a greatly superior veteran British army and naval detachment.

Under these Regulations, descendants of enlisted men in the Regular, Volunteer, Militia, or Letter of Marque forces, in the War of 1812, who had not been original members in one of the veteran military societies, were rendered eligible.

The total State volunteers and militia forces which had been called at different times into the military service of the United States in the War of 1812, amounted, in the aggregate, to 410,603, of which the State of New York had furnished 77,887, and, as it was not intended that the Corps, in its capacity as a *Military* Society recognized by Congress, should enter on the enlarged field of usefulness of *patriotic* societies formed by descendants of participants in the First or Second Wars of Independence, it was deemed desirable to restore, with certain necessary exceptions, the rule of the Society of the War of 1812 adopted in 1826.

Accordingly, on October 26, 1893, the anniversary of the action on the Chateaugay, Lower Canada, a meeting of the Corps was held in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, in the City of New York, on which occasion, with the written approval of all the surviving veteran Original members, an amendment was unanimously adopted to the Regulations, restricting and limiting, thereafter, the admission of hereditary members to the proper descendants of commissioned officers, aides-de-camp, and commanding officers of private armed vessels of the United States which served at sea under commissions of Letters of Marque and Reprisal from the United States, and to the proper descendants of original and hereditary members of the Corps heretofore duly admitted, and to the proper

descendants of original and hereditary members in *military* societies formed prior to January 8, 1856, by men who served in the armies and navies of the United States in the War of 1812, and to the proper descendants of the veteran delegates to the National Conventions of 1854 and 1855, who were eligible to original membership in the Corps.

The rolls of the Corps show that, since 1790, there have been seven hundred and fifteen veteran original members, of whom two hundred and thirty were commissioned officers.

Of the sixty-nine members who actually served with the Corps in the military service of the United States in 1814, George Crygier was the last survivor, he having enlisted as a musician, October 29, 1814, to take the place of George Clarke, a soldier of the Revolution, who was unable, by reason of physical disability, to properly perform the duty. The other members at that time were all veterans of the Revolution.

Mr. Crygier continued an active and interested member of the Corps until his decease, in the City of New York, March 31, 1888.

For many years the headquarters of the Corps were at the Star Hotel in Leonard Street, and then at Military Hall, 193 Bowery, and finally at Room No. 4 in the City Hall, the use of which was accorded by the Common Council.

Upon the establishment of Cypress Hills Cemetery on Long Island, six lots on Mount Victory were dedicated to the Corps.

Here, since June, 1854, thirty-six deceased veteran members have been interred with funeral honors, the last being the venerable Abraham Dally of the Council of Administration of the Corps, on February 19, 1893, in the ninety-eighth year of his age.

On January 8, 1892, pursuant to previous authorization from their venerable Associates, the veteran Trustees, with consent of the Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, incorporated the Corps as a Military Institution and body politic, for certain purposes, under the laws of the State.

On November 25, 1893, upon the occasion of the unveiling in City Hall Park of the bronze statue of Captain Nathan Hale by the *patriotic* society of the Sons of the Revolution, a delegation from the Corps and from the other regular *military* societies of the Cincinnati, Aztec, and Loyal Legion, proceeded, under escort of a detachment of the regular army and navy from Fraunce's Tavern in Broad Street, to assist in the ceremony.

On March 9, 1895, the Legislature of the State of New York, by special Act amending the incorporation of the Corps, conferred on it certain rights and confirmed it in all its prescriptive and statutory privileges.

One of the prescriptive privileges was the right to select its own uniform for purely military purposes.

Upon the formation of the Corps, the uniform worn by the Continental Corps of Artillery at the close of

the War of the Revolution was, as far as practicable, adopted.

That uniform consisted of a blue or black coat reaching to the knee and full trimmed, lapels fastened back with ten open-worked buttonholes in yellow silk or thread on each lapel, and ten large yellow Artillery Corps buttons at equal distances on each side; three large yellow Artillery Corps buttons on each cuff and a like number on each pocket flap; the skirts hooked back, showing red lining; bottom of coat cut square, red lapels, and standing collar or cape each two inches wide, and red cuffs three inches wide; single breasted white waistcoat with twelve small yellow Artillery Corps buttons, and short pocket flaps with three small buttons on each; blue, black, or white breeches, black gaiters reaching nearly to the knee; white cravat for officers and black stock or cravat for sergeants and rank and file; shirt ruffled at the breast and wrists for officers; black cocked hat bound with yellow tape or braid; black cockade, and, after 1782, black plume topped with red, rising therefrom six inches; cut and thrust sword, yellow mounted, two feet six inches in length, with black or yellow gripe; gilt epaulets for officers, one or two according to rank, and, after May 14, 1782, yellow worsted shoulder knots for sergeants on each shoulder, and on the right shoulder only for corporals; white waist belts and white shoulder belt over right shoulder; red silk sashes for officers and red worsted sashes for sergeants, and white gloves.

The musicians' coats were deep red with dark blue facings and dark blue vests and breeches.

As pantaloons, instead of breeches, with black half gaiters seven inches long, were prescribed for the Army of the United States in General Orders from Army Headquarters, Loftus Heights, January 19, 1791, they were adopted by the Veteran Corps of Artillery.

The figures "1776" in yellow metal were, at the same time, put on the cockade of the Corps.

The Corps also adopted a distinctive plume for the officers, red topped with white, upright hackle, eight inches long.

In 1802, the present civilians' silk hat, then termed a "round hat," made of beaver skin, which had its origin in the Army of the Revolution, came into use in the Army of the United States, and, as it had already practically supplanted the cocked hat in civil life, was adopted by the Veteran Corps, with chapeaux for the officers, as prescribed in United States Army Regulations, the cockade and respective plumes being retained.

In 1809, after the officers of the Corps had been commissioned by brevet, the question arose, in view of material changes then contemplated in the uniform of the Army of the United States so as to conform more nearly in fashion to the uniforms in Foreign Services, whether it was obligatory on the Corps to discard its own uniform for the somewhat antiquated one prescribed in State Regulations, or whether it could adopt such bill of dress as might be found desirable.

Accordingly Commandant McLean wrote to the Governor of the State of New York, and received the following reply :

"ALBANY, November 27, 1809.

"*Dear Sir* .

* * * * *

"The law neither prescribes a uniform for the Veteran Corps nor authorizes the Governor to do it.

"If, therefore, they think proper to uniform, they are at liberty to select such dress as the taste and wish of the Company may suggest.

* * * * *

"I am, Dear Sir, Respectfully,

"Your obedient Servant,

"DANIEL D. TOMPKINS."

In 1810, dark blue single-breasted coats, without facings, were prescribed for the Artillery of the Army of the United States, and adopted by the Veteran Corps, instead of the old-fashioned Revolutionary coat; but, from the difficulty of procuring blue cloth from abroad, black was used until 1816.

Except that, in 1821, trousers were substituted for pantaloons and gaiters, this uniform, for any military purpose, continued to be the uniform of the Veteran Corps until 1865, when black frock coats with black buttons, civilians' shape, and black trousers took the place of the single-breasted dark blue uniform coats and trousers, and the Artillery Corps buttons of the Revolution disappeared from the bill of dress.

The original insignia or distinctive badge of the military Society of the War of 1812, was a plain gold or gilt "Cincinnati" eagle, with wings displayed, inverted,—typical of the Second War of Independence,—holding in its talons a scroll bearing the figures 1812 and suspended by a deep red and dark blue ribbon.

The form of the insignia was subsequently changed by the Veteran Original Members in their Amended Regulations, but the eagle was retained.

The distinctive ribbon was also retained because its colors were the primary colors of the Flag, as well as the distinguishing colors, for many years, of the American Artillery.

In several States, during the War of 1812, dark blue coats edged with red were the Regulation uniforms of both the militia artillery and infantry, and the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, by Act of March, 1814 (*General Orders, State Headquarters, Philadelphia, September 13, 1814*), not only prescribed such colors for those arms of service, but also enacted that the *State* cockade for *all* of the State's militia should be blue and red.

STATE AND NATIONAL CONVENTIONS
OF
VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

ON July 4, 1853, the surviving officers and soldiers of the War of 1812 in the State of New York held a *State Convention* in the General Term Room of the New York Supreme Court in the then new Court House, City Hall Park, in the City of New York, at which the Veteran Corps of Artillery was represented by a delegation of its officers.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following :

“Resolved :

“That this Convention deem it expedient to the furtherance of the various interests of the Soldiers of the War of 1812. that ‘The Veteran Corps’ of the City of New York be so extended as to embrace the several counties and the enrolment of the names of those residing therein throughout the State.”

This State Convention also resolved that they would have a general-in-chief and accordingly appointed one of their number.

The recommendation to the Corps to enroll in their ranks all the veterans throughout the State was not favorably considered by the Corps, and not accepted.

On June 20, and 21, 1854, a second *State Convention* of Veterans of the War of 1812 in the State of New York was held at Syracuse, N.Y., at which the Veteran Corps of Artillery was again duly represented.

This Convention had reference only to bounty lands and pensions for disabled veterans and claims of proper reimbursement for clothing destroyed in service.

In the following year, on January 9, 1854, a *National Convention* of all veterans of the War of 1812, who chose to attend, was held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, for the purpose of urging upon Congress the propriety of granting land bounties and pensions to those who served in that war.

To this National Convention, the Veteran Corps of Artillery sent a delegation, in uniform, of twenty-one members, including the Commandant, Chaplain, and Adjutant, which was met at the Camden and Amboy railroad depot in Philadelphia by a Reception Committee and by a Company of Pennsylvania National Guards and escorted to Independence Hall, where they were received with nine cheers by the assembled veterans.

The only other Military Societies of veterans represented at this National Convention were the Second and Third Companies of Artillery and First Company of Light Infantry, of Delaware, now extinct, and the Association of Defenders of Baltimore in 1814, which had been formed April 1, 1842; but, having refused, on August 25, 1880, by formal vote, twelve members being a quorum, to admit descendants, has since become extinct, by the decease, on December 17, 1888, of the last original member.

At this National Convention of 1854, a motion was adopted for "the appointment of a committee to consist of nine, to devise means to organize a National Society

of the soldiers of 1812, to meet on the 4th of July, at Independence Hall at Philadelphia."

The committee was appointed by the Chairman, but never reported, and nothing further was done. The subject was, however, resumed at the next National Convention.

The National Convention of 1854 also, by resolve, "respectfully recommended to the soldiers of the War of 1812, to form a Society in each of the States of the Republic, and that the 8th of January be set apart as the day of annual meeting."

At the request of the delegates from the State of New York, the Convention also recommended and advised "that the General-in-Chief of the Veterans of the War of 1812 in that State, organize the said Veterans into brigades and regiments, and that he appoint suitable and efficient officers to command the same."

After providing for memorials to Congress, as to bounty lands and pensions, and for a committee to wait on that body, the National Convention became *functus officio* by adjourning *sine die*.

On September 17, 1854, a third *State* Convention of Veterans of the War of 1812 in the State of New York was held at Fonda, N.Y., at which the Veteran Corps of Artillery was duly represented.

This Convention of Veterans approved the action of their General-in-Chief, taken on recommendation of the late National Convention, to form them into regiments and brigades, although such formation did not long continue throughout the State.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery, which had previously taken a brigade formation, was declared to be a separate brigade. Its Commandant was given the permanent title of Brigadier-General, and its Vice-Commandant the title of Colonel, and for temporary sub-formations for any military purpose those who acted as officers were to be designated by the titles appertaining to such functions.

On January 8, 1855, a second *National* Convention of all Veterans of the War of 1812 who chose to attend, was held in the Presbyterian Church, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Street, Washington, D.C., for the same declared purposes as the National Convention of the previous year, and the ex-officer who had then presided was again chosen Chairman.

To this National Convention the Veteran Corps of Artillery sent a delegation of fifteen members.

The Delaware Companies of Veterans and Old Defenders of Baltimore, which comprised the remaining military societies, were also represented.

Under escort of a regiment of District of Columbia militia, the members of the National Convention proceeded to the Executive Mansion and were formally received and welcomed by the President of the United States.

The Senate of the United States, by resolve of January 9, 1855, extended to them the privileges of the floor during the sitting of the Convention.

This Convention, in order to give effect to the suggestion in the General Convention of the previous year,

for the surviving veterans to organize themselves into a national or general society, adopted resolves as follows, namely :

"Resolved: That the surviving soldiers of the Army and Navy in the War of 1812, do now form themselves into a Society to be known as the 'United Brethren of the War of 1812.'

"Resolved: That it is expedient for the United Brothers of the War of 1812, in the several States of the Union and in the District of Columbia, to organize themselves into divisions, brigades, and regiments.

"Resolved: That *at every Convention hereafter called and held by the United Brothers of the War of 1812, each delegate shall record his name, place of residence, and his military services in that War.*

"Resolved: That when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet in the City of Washington, D.C., on the 8th of January, 1856."

These resolutions provided for a society in the form of a National Convention to be composed exclusively of Veterans and to meet in Washington in the following year, but the Veterans never held another National Convention, nor was any strictly military organization into divisions, brigades, and regiments in the several States other than New York subsequently effected as contemplated by the resolves.

This convention of 1855 also resolved, "that in order to obtain justice for ourselves and the widows and orphans of our deceased brother soldiers, it is important to have a complete organization in each State of the soldiers of the War of 1812."

This was a repetition of the recommendatory resolve of the previous National Convention of 1854, "to form a society in each of the States of the Republic."

But one State society was thus formed, namely, "The Pennsylvania Association of the Defenders of the Country in the War of 1812," which was organized in Philadelphia July 4, 1857.

Under its constitution, as amended July 4, 1860, "the sons, *or in default of sons*, the grandsons, of those who served their country in the War of 1812" were made eligible to be admitted as members of the Association, but the right, thus limited, was but infrequently availed of, and, as thirteen members were necessary for a quorum, the veteran original members passed away without adequate provision having been made, under the amended constitution, for the perpetuation of the Association, and it became extinct.

On October 17, 1856, a fourth *State* Convention of Veterans of the War of 1812 in the State of New York was held at Schuylerville, N.Y., to celebrate the anniversary of the capitulation of the British army under Lieutenant-General John Burgoyne in 1777.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery was duly represented at this Convention, which was the last ever held.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS
APPERTAINING TO
THE CORPS AS A MILITARY INSTITUTION.

Privileges of Certain Corps :

"All Corps of Artillery . . . now existing in any State, which, by any law, custom, or usage thereof, have not been incorporated with the Militia, or are not governed by the General Regulations thereof, shall be allowed to retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by law in like manner as the other militia." — *Revised Statutes of the United States, Section 1641, approved June 22, 1874.*

Law as to Insignia :

"Joint resolution granting permission to officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States to wear the badges adopted by Military Societies of men who served in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion."

"*Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the distinctive badges adopted by Military Societies of men who served in the Armies and Navies of the United States in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion, respectively, may be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States who are members of said organizations in their own right. — *Approved September 25, 1890.*"

United States Navy Regulations as to Insignia :

1.

"General Order } NAVY DEPARTMENT,
No. 385. } WASHINGTON, November 7, 1890.

* * * * *

"In compliance with the above joint resolution and act of Congress the uniform regulations of the Navy are modified as follows: The phrase, 'occasions of ceremony,' in the resolution, will include all general musters, reviews, general and weekly inspections, and any occasions when officers and men are required to appear in full dress or dress uniforms.

"The badges are to be worn on the left breast of the coat or seaman's frock, the tops of the ribbons forming a horizontal line, the outer end of which shall be one inch below the upper line of the shoulder.

"The ribbons are to be suspended from a bar of metal passed through their upper ends attached to the coat or frock, but no part of the bar is to be seen. When a buckle forms a part of the badge it will be worn in line with the tops of the ribbons.

"The badges are to be so arranged that those commemorative of the more modern events shall be nearest the shoulder.

"Medals of Honor, good-conduct badges, and medals for special acts of gallantry will be worn on the end of the line away from the shoulder.

"B. F. TRACY,

"Secretary of the Navy."

United States Army Regulations as to Insignia :

2.

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
"General Orders } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 133. } WASHINGTON, November 18, 1890.

* * * * *

"In compliance with the above joint resolution the uniform regulations of the Army are modified as follows: The phrase 'occasions of ceremony,' in the resolution, will include all musters, reviews, inspections, parades, and other occasions on

which officers and men are required to appear in full dress uniform.

"The badges to be worn on the left breast of the coat, the tops of the ribbons forming a horizontal line, the outer end of which shall be from two to four inches (according to the height of the wearer) below the upper line of the shoulder.

"The ribbons are to be suspended from a bar or cord, and passed through their upper ends and attached to the coat.

* * * * *

"By command of

"Major-General SCHOFIELD:

"CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,

"*Acting Adjutant-General.*"

By decision of the Acting Secretary of War, on April 25, 1891,—

"Officers of the Army who are members by inheritance in any of the military societies referred to in the act of September 25, 1890, published in General Orders, No. 133, of November 18, 1890, from this office, are entitled to wear the badges adopted by such societies on occasions of ceremony."

(Circular No. 4, 1891,

Headquarters of the Army,

Adjutant-General's Office.)

Penal Code of the State of New York, as to unauthorized wearing of insignia.

"Any person who wilfully wears the insignia or rosette of The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, or of any Society, Order, or organization of ten years' standing in the State of New York, or uses the same to obtain aid or assistance within this State, unless entitled to use or wear the same under the Constitution and By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of such Order or of such Society, is guilty of a misdemeanor."—*Laws of New York, Chapter 505, amending Section 674 of Penal Code, approved May 7, 1894.*

REGULATIONS AS TO THE INSIGNIA

(*Vide Constitution, Article VIII.*)

1. The Order of this *Military* Institution will always be worn at its meetings and on any detached or representative duty.

It shall never be worn at other times, except on "occasions of ceremony," including special commemorations of a *national* character, and should only be worn in the manner prescribed in the Regulations for the Army of the United States, unless a member be in the Navy of the United States, in which case the Regulations for that service will control.

Occasions of ceremony where Medals and Orders may properly be worn should be determined by the custom of the Military or Naval services of the United States, respectively, or when no such custom exists, by Continental usage.

The prescribed *Rosette* may be worn on other occasions, but shall not be worn at the same time as the Order.

2. *Medals of Honor* conferred by the President of the United States, in the name of Congress, for distinguished gallantry or extraordinary heroism in action, under the joint resolution approved July 12, 1862, and Act approved March 3, 1863, or Section 1407 U. S. Revised Statutes, shall take precedence of all Orders, and, when worn, shall be placed in the same line furthest from the left shoulder.

Medals conferred under any special act of Congress should, if awarded for the *same kind of service*, take precedence with *Medals of Honor* according to the date of the acts, respectively, for which they were conferred; otherwise such official Medals should, when worn, be placed next in line towards the left shoulder.

Medals or Crosses conferred by Foreign Governments for "distinguished" services, and authorized to be worn, should, when worn, be placed in line according to this Regulation, but if not conferred for such services, should follow in line after Military Orders.

3. Foreign Orders, when worn in the same manner, take precedence with the Orders or Distinctive Badges of *Military* Societies

recognized by Congress, according to date of foundation or organization, respectively, of such Foreign Orders as compared with the date of the war of the United States symbolized and commemorated by the formation of the *Military* Society.

They should, when worn, all be in the same line, and precedence between *Military* Societies should be determined in like manner.

When, however, two or more *Military* Societies shall have been formed by men who served in the same war of the United States, the elder of these in date of foundation or organization should have precedence.

4. Army Corps Badges of the Armies of the United States, authorized by Section 1227, U. S. Revised Statutes, to be worn on occasions of ceremony for honorable service during the War of the Rebellion, should, when worn, be placed on a line two inches to the left and one-half inch below the lower point of the first Medal or Order in the line prescribed for ~~Medals of Honor~~.

5. U. S. Marksman's Medals awarded in the military service of the United States under sanction of the Act of Congress, approved September 12, 1888, and subsequent acts, should, when worn, be placed next in the same line with Army Corps Badges towards the left shoulder.

The Order of this *Military* Institution should never be worn at the same time as a U. S. Marksman's Medal, unless when in uniform on an occasion of ceremony, where, by custom of the U. S. service, such medal is an appropriate part of such uniform.

6. *State* Medals for honorable service in any war should, when worn, be placed in the same line with Army Corps Badges and next on the left of U. S. Marksmen's Medals.

7. *State* Marksmen's Medals or Badges or prescribed Badges of Militia Hospital Corps should, when worn, be placed, in the order named in the same line with Army Corps Badges and next to the left of *State* Medals for honorable service in war, except when required by Militia Regulations to be worn otherwise.

The Order of this *Military* Institution should not be worn at the same time as a *State* Marksman's or Hospital Corps Badge, unless when, in full dress uniform on an occasion of ceremony, such medal or badge is required by Militia Regulations to be worn.

8. The Congress of the United States having, by joint resolution, approved September 25, 1890, recognized the material distinction between *Military Societies*, as Institutions formed exclusively by men who served in the armies and navies of the United States in one or other of the four *national* wars declared by Congress, and *Patriotic* or *Historic-Commemorative Societies*, as Associations organized for patriotic, commemorative, or kindred purposes, by descendants of civic, military, or naval participants in former events of local or national importance, and, as the particular badges of such *Patriotic* or *Historic-Commemorative Societies* are not authorized by Congress to be worn, the Order of this *Military Institution* should never be worn at the same time as the particular badge of any of such societies unless on a *National Commemorative* occasion, where the celebration is under the direct charge of one of such societies, or except in uniform in the militia service of a State, when authorized by the Regulations thereof.

When worn, under such circumstances, the particular badge of the *patriotic* or *historic-commemorative* society should be placed on the same line with and to the left of Army Corps and State Marksmen's and Hospital Corps Badges.

9. Medals, Badges, or other decorations presented by Municipal or other corporations, or by Civic or Military Associations or Military Commanders, or by Divisions, Brigades, Regiments, Companies, Boards of Officers, or individuals, should never be worn at the same time with the Order of this *Military Institution*, except that, when in uniform, Long Service Decorations, conferred by Military Authority of a State and sanctioned by the Regulations thereof, may be so worn on the line to the left of State Marksmen's Badges.

10. The members of this *Military Institution* are enjoined to prevent, under the authority conferred by law, any abuse of its insignia of honor, or unlawful interference with or infringement on its chartered title and prescriptive privileges confirmed by law.

Intentional departure from these Regulations will constitute an opposition to the particular interests of this *Military Institution*, and any member cognizant of the same should report the fact to the Secretary and Adjutant.

UNIFORM OF THE VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY
FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

COAT. — For all members except of the clergy: civilian black frock coat, prevailing style, worn buttoned, with white shirt, white collar and cuffs, and black cravat.

For clerical members: single-breasted black coat with standing collar.

For occasions of ceremony other than Corps formations for military purposes, a civilian's evening black dress coat and white cravat may be substituted.

TROUSERS. — Black in winter and white in summer.

CHAPEAU. — For officers: of black felt, the fan not less than six and a half nor more than nine inches high in the rear, nor less than fifteen, nor more than seventeen and a half inches from point to point, bound round the edge with black binding an half-inch wide.

Button and loop, yellow.

HAT. — For *members*, other than officers: civilian black silk hat, prevailing style.

COCKADE. — Black silk, circular, scalloped edges, four and a half inches in diameter, with gilt or yellow metal eagle in the centre, the eagle one and one-half inches between the tips of the wings displayed, inverted, and holding in its talons an open scroll containing the Arabic figures "1812."

The cockade to be worn on the upper left side of the chapeau or hat, and within half an inch of the top.

PLUME. — For officers: red feathers topped with white, upright hackle, eight inches long.

For other members: black feather, topped with red, six inches long, as prescribed by General Washington in General Orders from Army Headquarters, Tea Neck, August 29, 1780, for the temporary light infantry formation, but appropriated to the Artillery Corps in 1782, and confirmed to the

artillery by General Orders, War Department, New York, January 30, 1787.

The plume to rise from the top of the cockade.

SWORD.—Cut and thrust, yellow mounted, two feet six inches in length, with black or yellow gripe, and black leather scabbard.

Sword knots: gold and red silk or black leather.

BELT.—Waist belt of white leather two inches wide, with yellow, oval, front plate of same width containing the raised Arabic figures "1812"; white leather shoulder belt of same width over the right shoulder, with frog for sword.

Belts to be worn underneath the evening dress coat.

SASH.—Red net silk for officers, for any military purpose, to be worn round the waist under the belt, the tie at left hip.

VEST.—Black, prevailing civilian style, for military purposes.

Black or white on other occasions.

GLOVES.—White.

SHOES.—Black.



RESOLUTION OF COMMON COUNCIL AS TO THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM, CITY HALL.

IN COMMON COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Resolved: That until the further order of this Board 'The Society of the War of 1812,' founded and incorporated by the Veterans of that War, and commonly known as 'The Veteran Corps of Artillery,' may continue to have the use of the Governor's Room in the City Hall of this City, for their annual meetings on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, or succeeding day, when such anniversary shall fall on Sunday.

Approved, December 14, 1894."

REGULATIONS.

CONSTITUTION

AS AMENDED.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas : the Congress of the United States, by Act approved June 18, 1812, declared war to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their territories, and

Whereas : this appeal to arms by the American people, after unexampled forbearance, was made necessary by a continued series of hostile encroachments and aggressions on their rights, interests, and territorial jurisdiction, and in defence of certain great principles of the law of nations which had been oppressively violated, for several years, to their great injury ; principles which may be summarized as follows :

1. That the Independence and territorial sovereignty of the nation is inviolable.
2. That the National flag protects seamen on regularly documented American vessels against Foreign impressment.
3. That the Neutral flag covers enemy's goods with the exception of contraband of war.
4. That neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag ; and

5. That blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy and preclude a reasonable chance of entrance; and

Whereas: it is fitting that the principles for which "The War of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve" was waged by the United States should ever be borne in remembrance and upheld by the American people,

Therefore: this Military Society has been instituted by men who served in the Armies and Navies of the United States in the War of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve to inspire among the Members and among the American People, the patriotic spirit of those who, in the military or naval service of the United States, or in service on private armed vessels of the United States bearing commissions of letters of marque and reprisal from the United States, during that war, defended their country against hostile encroachments on its rights and interests, and caused its sovereignty and independence to be respected; to inculcate and maintain the great principles of the Law of Nations for which they contended; to collect and preserve the manuscript rolls, records and other documents relating to that War, and to commemorate the Land and Naval victories of the American arms in that war; to undertake and assist in the erection of proper memorials thereof; to perpetuate the mutual friendships formed in that war under the pressure of common danger, and to promote fellowship among the members of every degree; to participate in the celebration of other historic patriotic events of National importance, and gen-

erally to take such measures, patriotic, historical, literary, benevolent, and social, as may conduce to the general intendment of this Institution and better accomplish the objects thereof.

ARTICLE I.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.

This Military Society shall be known by the name, style, and title of "The Society of the War of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve."

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

The Members of this Institution shall be of two classes, namely:

Original or *Hereditary*, who shall be members in their own right, and

Honorary, who shall be members for their own lives without heritable succession.

1. *Original Members:*

Any "Defender of the Country" in the War of 1812 shall be eligible to *Original* Membership, who served honorably in the Armies or Navies of the United States in that war, and who shall, solely by reason of said service, be entitled under the laws of the United States to have his name placed on the pension rolls of the United States,

Provided, that he shall have maintained since said war an honorable character;

And provided further, that such eligibility to original membership shall comprise and be limited to the following classes of persons who *actually served as combatants in that war*, namely :

First: Commissioned and non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates whether of the regulars, volunteers, rangers, militia, or State troops of any State or Territory, who were regularly mustered or called into the military service and pay of the United States.

Second: Volunteers who actually served under arms during a campaign in the field with the armed forces of the United States, subject to military orders, whether regularly mustered into the service of the United States or not, including those volunteers who served in manner stated either at the attack on Lewiston in Delaware by the British Fleet on April 6-7, 1813, or at the invasion of Plattsburgh, N.Y., in September, 1814, and including also the Volunteer Aides-de-Camp of General Officers who were duly announced as such in General Orders and served in the field in manner stated.

Third: Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers, Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, Flotilla men, and Landsmen in the Navy of the United States.

Fourth: Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers and enlisted Men of the Marine Corps of the United States.

Fifth: Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the private armed vessels of the United States which bore commissions of letters of marque and reprisal from the United States and actually performed service at sea.

Sixth: Commissioned and Warrant Officers and Seamen of the Revenue Cutters of the United States who

were actually engaged in any battle or under fire of the enemy, while co-operating with the Navy by order of the President of the United States.

2. *Hereditary Members:*

Any male person of the age of twenty-one years and upwards shall be eligible to *Hereditary Membership* who shall be lineally descended from an ancestor, as the *propositus*, who, if surviving, would be eligible to original membership under any one of the foregoing provisions of this Article.

Provided, that when there shall be no surviving issue in direct lineal succession from an original or hereditary member or from a commissioned officer who served in action against the enemy in the War of 1812, or from an officer, soldier, sailor, or marine who died from wounds received in action, or was killed while in actual service in that war or who received, by formal resolve, the approbation of the Congress of the United States for services in that war, the claim of eligibility to hereditary membership shall descend and be limited to one representative at a time in the nearest collateral line of descent from such *propositus*, who may be otherwise qualified as herein required, and to be designated by the Society; and no other descendants in collateral lines shall be admitted in right of any services whatever.

No service of an ancestor shall be deemed as qualifying service for hereditary membership where such ancestor shall have subsequently either adhered to the enemy during that war, or failed to maintain an honorable record.

No person shall be admitted to hereditary membership unless he be eligible under one of the foregoing provisions of this section of Article II, nor unless he be of good moral character and be otherwise judged worthy of becoming a member.

[Amendment to article governing hereditary membership, adopted October 18, 1893 :

“On and after January 8, 1894, eligibility to Hereditary Membership shall be restricted and limited to the proper descendants of Commissioned Officers, Aides-de-Camp, and Commanding Officers of private armed vessels of the United States, comprehended and described in Section 1 of this Article; and to the proper descendants of Original and Hereditary Members of this Institution heretofore duly admitted; and to the proper descendants of Original Members in *Military* Societies formed prior to January 8, 1856, by men who served in the armies and navies of the United States in the War of 1812; and to hereditary members heretofore admitted in such military societies and their proper descendants; and to the proper descendants of the Veteran Delegates to the National Conventions of the soldiers of the War of 1812, held respectively in the city of Philadelphia on January 9, 1854, and in the city of Washington on January 8, 1855; *provided*, the actual military or sea service of the original member or *propositus* from whom descent is derived, were such as would have made him eligible to Original Membership in this Institution, and none other shall be eligible to Hereditary Membership.”]

3. *Honorary Members :*

The President and ex-Presidents of the United States, the Vice-President and ex-Vice-Presidents of the United States, the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States, General Officers of the Armies of the United States not below the grade of major-general, Flag Officers of the Navy of the United

States not below the grade of rear-admiral, General Officers of the Society of the Cincinnati and Presidents of State Societies of that Order, and Citizens who have received the formal approbation of the Congress of the United States for distinguished conduct or eminent services, shall alone be eligible to Honorary Membership.

ARTICLE III.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

(Council of Administration.)

The control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society shall be in a Board of Directors who shall be elected by the Society from its members.

The Directors so elected shall be divided into classes so that not less than one-fourth of their number shall be elected annually.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected annually by the Board of Directors from their own number.

A Chaplain, a Registrar, and an Assistant Secretary may, in like manner, be elected from among the members of the Society, and also a Surgeon.

ARTICLE V.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

1. Every "Defender of the Country," eligible for *Original* membership, who shall file with the Secretary

his formal application therefor, subscribed by himself, shall thereupon be admitted an *Original* Member.

2. No person shall be admitted an *Hereditary* Member except upon a written application subscribed by himself.

Every application shall set forth in detail the claim of eligibility of the applicant and his line of descent from his *propositus* who was qualified for original membership, and it shall also contain a declaration upon honor of the Applicant, that, if admitted to membership in this Society, he will endeavor to promote the purposes of its Institution, and will observe and comply with its Constitution and By-laws and its Regulations concerning its distinctive badge or insignia, and, (if he be a citizen of the United States,) that he will support the Constitution of the United States.

The facts set forth in the application shall be duly verified by the oath or affirmation of the Applicant as true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Every application shall contain or be accompanied by proofs of eligibility to hereditary membership and shall be submitted to the Board of Directors, who may require more detailed statements concerning the eligibility or qualifications of the applicant, and shall have exclusive power to determine as to the same and to admit him to hereditary membership.

Provided, That every application shall be subscribed by two members approving and recommending the application on their own knowledge that the Applicant is worthy, accompanied by their certificate on honor that they have duly examined his proofs of eligibility, and believe that he is eligible, and will, if admitted, be a desirable member; and

Provided further, That the admission of the Applicant to hereditary membership shall not be effective, nor shall his name be enrolled until payment by him of the stated initiation fee, nor unless such admission shall have been determined by a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors at a legal meeting thereof.

3. No person shall be admitted an Honorary Member except by the Society at an annual or specially called meeting by a vote of three-fourths of the members present, and upon the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Directors as a prerequisite to a vote.

ARTICLE VI.

INSTITUTION.

At every meeting the purposes of the institution will be fully considered, and the best measures to promote them adopted.

No question, however, involving the party politics of the Day within the United States shall ever be discussed or considered in any meeting of the Society, or of the Board of Directors, or of any committee thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

COMMEMORATIONS.

The members of the Society shall, when practicable, hold a commemorative celebration and dine together every year.

ARTICLE VIII.

ORDER.

The Insignia or Distinctive Badge which shall constitute the Order of the Military Society of the War of

1812, shall consist of a *cross*, pendant from the *ribbon* by a ring of gold.

The cross shall be as follows :

Obverse : A Maltese Cross of eight points, gold, its long diameter one and nine-twentieth inches, its short diameter one and one-twentieth inches.

The Cross enamelled, white, edged with gold, and charged with a smaller cross of like proportions, enamelled, azure, and edged with gold, its long diameter one and two-twentieth inches.

Upon the Cross a bald American Eagle with wings displayed, inverted, gold, holding in the dexter talon an olive branch and in the sinister talon three arrows, all proper; the long diameter of the Eagle sixteen-twentieths of an inch and the greatest width sixteen-twentieths of an inch; bearing on the breast an anchor placed vertically, azure, seven-twentieths of an inch in length, the stock three-twentieths of an inch in length; the anchor supporting a rectangular shield or panel placed horizontally, gules, eight-twentieths of an inch in length and three-twentieths of an inch in width.

On the shield or panel, the Arabic figures "1812," gold.

The Cross between the upper two points to be cantoned with oak leaves and acorns, gold, projecting above in triangular form, four-twentieths of an inch in length and five-twentieths of an inch in width and attached at upper angle to the ring.

Reverse : The Cross enamelled, white, edged with gold, and charged with a smaller cross of like proportions, enamelled, azure, and edged with gold as above described.

Upon each arm of the smaller cross a bald American Eagle, displayed, gold, the tips of the wings extending nearly to the points of the smaller cross.

In the centre of the Cross, within a circle seven-twentieths of an inch in diameter, enamelled, azure, the Arabic figures "1812," gold; environed in chief with an arch of eighteen stars; in base, a sprig of laurel: all of gold.

On the circle, gold, one-tenth of an inch wide, the legend, in relieve, "*Pro Patria et Jure Gentium*," azure.

The ribbon shall be silk, ribbed and watered: in color deep red, edged with dark blue, and of a total width of one and one-half inches.

The displayed length of the ribbon shall be one and one-half inches.

The Order shall be worn by the members conspicuously and only on the left breast on all occasions when they shall assemble as such for any stated purpose or celebration.

The Order may also be worn by the members on all occasions of ceremony in which they may participate in an official capacity and upon other occasions where by recognized usage or custom the wearing of such insignia is appropriate.

The Order shall never be worn except in the manner and under the conditions herein prescribed nor shall the ribbon be displayed separately nor the Cross worn as an article of jewelry.

The Treasurer of the Society shall procure and issue the Order to the members and shall keep a record of all issued by him.

Every Order of the Society issued or delivered to a

member thereof shall be and continue inalienably the sole property of the Society and shall be held in trust by such member to be worn by him only in the manner and upon the occasions herein prescribed and shall be returned forthwith to the Treasurer of the Society by such member should he formally withdraw or resign or be expelled from the Society.

In case of the decease of a member, the Order of the Society issued or delivered to him shall be reclaimed by the Treasurer and procured, without delay, from the custodian thereof or from the legal representatives of the deceased member and such Order shall continue to be the property of the Society but may be reissued by the Treasurer under the terms and conditions of this article, *Provided*, that a descendant of the deceased member, who may be admitted to membership in the Society, shall always have a prior claim to the use of the Order thus reclaimed and where there are more than one descendant in membership, the Board of Directors shall designate which of such descendants shall have the use of such Order.



OBIVERSE.



REVERSE.

No member shall receive more than one Cross of the Order, unless to replace one, the loss or destruction of which shall first be satisfactorily established.

On occasions other than the meetings for any stated purpose or celebration, members may wear a Rosette of the prescribed ribbon and pattern in the upper button-hole of the left lapel of the coat.

The Treasurer shall procure and issue the Rosettes to members.

Such Rosettes shall not exceed fifteen millimeters in diameter.



ROSETTE.

ARTICLE IX.

SEAL.

The seal of the Military Society of the War of 1812 shall be one and seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and shall depict the action between the frigate *United States* and H.B.M. frigate *Macedonian* on October 25, 1812: the frigate *United States* with spars all standing, colors and pennant flying, main top-sail hove to the mast, top gallant yards lowered down upon the caps, mainsail and foresail hauled up and jibs hauled down and in a position directly astern of the *Macedonian* and delivering a raking fire from the main deck battery; the frigate *Macedonian* in position on the starboard side of the *United States*, with stern towards the latter, mizzenmast, fore and main top mast and top-sail yards all shot away and their sails hanging over the sides and the colors being hauled down. The whole encircled by a band three-

eighths of an inch wide, thereon at the top eighteen stars of five points each to represent the several States then composing the United States of America, and at the bottom the legend, "Society of the War of 1812."

The Secretary shall be the custodian of the seal, which shall be identical in every particular with this description.

ARTICLE X.

ALTERATIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

No alteration nor amendment of the Constitution of this Society shall be made unless notice thereof shall be duly given in writing, signed by the member proposing the same, at a meeting of the Society, nor unless the same shall be adopted at a subsequent meeting, held not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days after such notice, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present. Such notice may, in like manner, be renewed and acted upon as herein prescribed when there shall have been a failure of action in the time limit. Notice of alteration or amendment of the Constitution may be given at one annual meeting, specifically to be acted upon at the next annual meeting, provided, however, that in every case a three-fourths affirmative vote shall be necessary for its adoption at a legal meeting.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION I.

INITIATION FEE, DUES, AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

ORIGINAL and Honorary members shall be exempt from the payment of fees or dues.

The stated initiation fee for every Hereditary member shall be ten dollars, together with the cost of the Order procured and issued to him in trust, which cost shall be, from time to time, ascertained and fixed by the Board of Directors.

The annual dues for Hereditary members shall be five dollars, which shall be payable by every Hereditary member on or before the eighth day of January in every year.

The payment, at one time, of one hundred and fifty dollars shall thenceforth exempt the Hereditary member so paying from the payment of annual dues.

Any Hereditary member who may contribute three hundred dollars to the "Permanent Fund" of the Society shall be exempt from the payment of annual dues, and this exemption shall extend in perpetuity to his lineal successors in hereditary membership from the same *propositus*, one at a time, who may be selected for such exemption by the Society.

SECTION II.

PERMANENT FUND.

There shall be a "Permanent Fund" to be derived from contributions, and to remain forever to the use of the Society, the income only of which shall be expended.

SECTION III.

PRESIDENT.

(*Commandant.*)

The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, or in his absence a Chairman *pro tempore*, shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Directors, and shall exercise the usual functions of a presiding officer, under general parliamentary rules, subject to an appeal to the Society, in proper cases under those rules.

The President shall be, *ex officio*, a member of all committees other than the Committee on Nominations. He shall have power to convene the Board of Directors and appoint the place of such meeting when called by him.

He shall also perform such other representative duties on behalf of the Society, either personally or by correspondence, as it or the Board of Directors may find desirable or necessary, or as customarily appertain to his office, and he shall enforce a strict observance of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

In case of his decease, resignation, neglect to serve, or inability from any cause to act as President, the duties of the office shall devolve on the Vice-President

until the vacancy caused by such decease, resignation, or neglect to serve, shall be filled, or until the inability shall cease.

SECTION IV.

SECRETARY.

(*Adjutant.*)

The Secretary shall conduct the *general* correspondence of the Society and keep a record thereof.

He shall file and keep of record all the proofs, or duly certified copies thereof, upon which hereditary membership shall be granted, together with declaration of adherence to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, and shall notify all qualified and accepted persons of their admission, and shall perform such other duties as the Society, or Board of Directors, or his office, may require of him.

He shall have charge of the seal, certificates of incorporation, historical and other documents and records of the Society, and shall affix the seal to every properly authenticated certificate of membership, of which he shall keep a list, and shall transmit such certificate without delay to the member for whom it shall be issued, or to his proper representative.

He, together with the presiding officer, shall, when necessary, certify all acts of the Society, and, in proper cases, authenticate them under seal.

He shall have charge of all printing and publications directed by the Society, or by the Board of Directors.

He shall give due notice of the time and place of all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Directors, and shall attend the same.

He shall keep fair and accurate records of all the proceedings and orders of the Society, and of the Board of Directors, and shall give notice to the several officers of all votes, orders, resolves, and proceedings of the Society or of the Board of Directors, affecting them or appertaining to their respective duties; and, at the annual meeting, and oftener, if required, shall report to the Society the names of those persons who have been admitted to membership, and also the names of those members whose resignations or voluntary withdrawals have been consented to and accepted, and also the names of those members who have been expelled, or dropped for non-payment of dues, or for failure to substantiate claim of descent.

In his absence from any meeting, a secretary *pro tempore* may be designated therefor by the presiding officer, unless there shall be an Assistant Secretary present to act in such capacity.

SECTION V.

TREASURER.

(*Quartermaster.*)

The Treasurer shall collect and keep the funds and securities of the Society; and as often as those funds shall amount to one hundred dollars, they shall be deposited in a National or State bank in the city of New York, which shall be designated by the Board of Directors to the credit of "The Society of the War of 1812," and such funds shall be drawn thence on the check of the Treasurer for the purposes of the Society only.

Out of these funds he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society, or by the Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as the Society, or Board of Directors, or his office, may require of him.

He shall keep a true account of his receipts and payments, and, at each annual meeting, render the same to the Society, with a full statement of the financial condition of the Society, when a committee shall be appointed by the Society, if it so chooses, or else by the President, to audit his accounts.

For the faithful performance of his duty as Treasurer, he shall give such security as the Society, or Board of Directors in lieu of its action thereon, may from time to time require.

SECTION VI.

CHAPLAIN.

The Board of Directors shall have power, in their discretion, to elect a Chaplain from among the members who shall be a regularly ordained minister of a Christian denomination, and it shall be his duty to open and close all meetings of the Society with customary chaplaincy services, and perform such other duties as ordinarily appertain to such office.

SECTION VII.

REGISTRAR.

(*Commissary.*)

The Board of Directors shall have power, in their discretion, to elect a Registrar from among the mem-

bers, who shall keep a detailed record, to be deposited with the Secretary, of all the historical and commemorative celebrations of the society; and he shall edit and prepare for publication such historical addresses, essays, papers, and other documents of an historical character, other than a register of members or notices as may be required to be published, and, at every annual meeting, if there shall be a necrological list for the society year then closing, he shall submit the same, with carefully prepared biographies of the deceased members.

He shall also perform such other duties, not the particular function of any other officer, as may, from time to time, be devolved on him by the Society or Board of Directors.

SECTION VIII.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

(Paymaster.)

The Board of Directors shall have power, in their discretion, to elect an Assistant Secretary from among the members who shall assist the Secretary in the performance of such duties of that office as the latter may, from time to time, devolve upon him, and may, in such cases, give required notices, and certify, and authenticate, when necessary, any acts, documents, or records of the Society.

All required notices subscribed by him, and acts, documents, or records of the Society, authenticated by him, shall have the same force and validity as if

subscribed or authenticated, as the case may be, by the Secretary.

In case of the absence of the Secretary from any meeting of the Society or of the Board of Directors, or of his decease, resignation, neglect to serve or inability, from any cause, to act in that capacity, the duties of the office shall devolve on the Assistant Secretary until the Secretary shall return, or until the vacancy caused by such decease, resignation, or neglect to serve, shall be filled, or until the inability shall cease.

SECTION IX.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

(Council of Administration.)

The Board of Directors shall judge of the qualifications of every candidate who shall make proper application to the Society for admission as an Hereditary member, and shall have power to admit him to hereditary membership therein, if found eligible and qualified under the Constitution of this Society. No person shall, however, be admitted an Hereditary member except by a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors at a legal meeting thereof.

The Board of Directors shall also have power to nominate to the Society any qualified person for Honorary membership, but no such nomination shall be valid unless made by a unanimous vote at a legal meeting of such Board.

The Board of Directors may, through the Secretary, call special meetings of the Society at such times and places in the State of New York as they may see fit;

and they may arrange for Commemorative Celebrations by the Society wherever they may deem desirable.

They shall recommend plans to the Society for promoting its purposes, and, when practicable, may digest and prepare business for its meetings, and shall supervise all publications issued in its name, and decide whether copies of records or other documents or papers may be furnished on request of any party, in cases not pertaining directly to the business of the Society, and the proper conduct of its affairs.

They shall generally superintend the interests, and shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society, and may appoint any necessary committee, representation, or delegation to kindred or other associations, or subordinate officials.

They shall also perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society; *provided, however*, that they shall at no time be required to take any action, nor contract any debt, for which they shall be jointly or severally liable.

They shall be competent to remit the fees or dues of any member or members, and also to consent to and to accept the resignation or voluntary withdrawal from membership of any enrolled member of the Society.

They may require the attendance of any member of the Society, or of any official or committee thereof, at any meeting, for consultation and advice, and they may appoint, from time to time, a committee of three members of the Society, to be designated a "Committee on Admissions," to whom any and all applications for hereditary membership may be re-

ferred for preliminary investigation as to eligibility and qualifications, and for careful and exhaustive report certified to on honor by the members of such committee.

The Board of Directors shall meet as often as they may desire, or at the call of the President, or upon the written request of any three members of the same, addressed to the Secretary.

A majority of the Board of Directors shall be a quorum to constitute a legal meeting for the transaction of business.

At every annual meeting, and at such other times as may be required by the Society, they shall submit a general report of their proceedings during the period which may have intervened since their last report.

SECTION X.

INCORPORATION.

The Society shall be duly incorporated as a body politic and corporate under the laws of the State of New York, with its principal office in the City of New York.

The Board of Directors, or a majority of them, shall, in the month of December in every year, make and file in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, a certificate under their hands, stating the names of the Directors and Officers of the society, with an inventory of the property, effects, and liabilities of the Society, with an affidavit of the truth of such certificate and inventory, and an affidavit that such Institution has not been engaged

directly or indirectly in any other business than such as is set forth in the original certificate on file.

The amendment of the statute of the State of New York, at any time, under which the foregoing certificate and affidavit and the filing thereof are required, shall *ipso facto* amend this section accordingly.

[This section amended by Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, approved March 9, 1895.]

SECTION XI.

NUMBER OF DIRECTORS.

The number of Directors may, at any time, be increased by the Board of Directors to not more than twenty, or diminished to not less than five, and such Board shall, in case of increase, name the additional directors, and, in case of reduction in their number, shall name the directors to continue as such, and the persons so named shall be directors until a new election shall be had. In case of increase, the Board of Directors shall divide the whole number thus increased into classes, so that not less than one-fourth of their number shall be elected annually by the Society.

No action, however, of the Directors changing the number thereof shall be valid until ratified by a majority of the members of the Society at a meeting called for the purpose, nor until the certificate and transcript thereof, required by law by reason of such change of number, shall be duly filed as provided by the law under which this Society shall be incorporated.

Any amendment of such statute in any of these requirements shall *ipso facto* amend this section.

Upon the due incorporation of this Institution, nine qualified persons shall be designated as the Board of Directors, who shall divide themselves into classes, so that not less than one-fourth of their number shall be elected annually.

Nine shall thenceforth continue to be the number of Directors, unless such number shall be increased or diminished as herein provided.

SECTION XII.

VACANCIES AND TERMS OF OFFICE.

Whenever an office in this Society shall become vacant by reason of the decease, resignation, or neglect to serve of the member elected thereto, or from other cause, the Board of Directors may fill the vacancy for the unexpired term from among their own number or from the members at large, as the case may be.

Whenever an officer shall be suspended or be unable properly to perform his duties by reason of absence, sickness, or other cause, the Board of Directors shall have power to appoint a member to such office *pro tempore*, who shall act in such capacity until the inability due to suspension, absence, sickness, or other cause shall cease.

Provided, however, That the office of President or Secretary shall not thus be filled by the Board of Directors either permanently or temporarily, when there shall be a Vice-President or Assistant Secretary to enter upon the duties of those offices respectively.

In like manner, the Board of Directors may supply vacancies among its members, under the same condi-

tions and limitations; and in case any member thereof shall be absent from three consecutive meetings of the same, held at intervals of not less than three weeks between each of said meetings, his place therein may be declared vacant by the Board of Directors and filled by an appointment of a member of the Society thereto, which appointment shall continue in force for the residue of the term, as a director, of the member whose place has thus been declared vacant, and until the Society shall elect a successor.

The Board of Directors may also fill vacancies in committees due to death, resignation, neglect to serve, absence, sickness, or other cause, or may, in particular cases, devolve such power of filling vacancies upon the President of the Society.

Subject to the provisions of this section, all Officers of the Society and the members of the Board of Directors shall, from the time of their election or appointment, continue in their respective offices and places until the next annual meeting, and until their respective successors shall be duly chosen.

SECTION XIII.

RESIGNATION.

No resignation nor voluntary withdrawal from membership of any member enrolled in this Society shall become effective as a release from the obligations thereof, unless consented to and accepted by the Board of Directors.

Upon such consent and acceptance all and every right, title, and interest of the person whose member-

ship is so determined, in or to this Society, or in or to its property or effects by reason of his former membership therein, shall cease and be forever at an end.

SECTION XIV.

DISQUALIFICATION.

No person who may be enrolled as an Hereditary member in this Society, shall be permitted to continue in membership where the proofs of claim of eligibility by descent shall be found to be defective and insufficient to substantiate such claim, or not properly authenticated.

The Society, or the Board of Directors, may, at any time after thirty days' notice to such person to properly substantiate or authenticate his claim, require the Secretary, if such person shall have failed or neglected to comply satisfactorily with such notice, to erase his name from the list of members, and such person shall thereupon cease to be a member as fully to all intents and purposes as if he had resigned his membership and such resignation had been consented to and accepted by the Board of Directors.

Where the Board of Directors shall direct the erasure of a person's name for a cause comprehended under this section, such person shall have a right of appeal to the next annual meeting of the Society; but he shall not be restored to membership unless by an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members present on that occasion, or at a subsequent meeting to which the consideration of the appeal may have been specifically postponed.

SECTION XV.

EXPULSION AND SUSPENSION.

The Board of Directors shall have power to expel any enrolled member of this Society, who, by a conduct inconsistent with a gentleman and a man of honor, or by an opposition to the interests of the community in general or of this Society in particular, may render himself unworthy to continue a member, or who shall persistently transgress, or, without good excuse, wilfully neglect or fail in the performance of any obligation enjoined by the Constitution or By-Laws or any standing Rule of this Society.

Provided, That such member shall have received at least ten days' notice of the complaint preferred against him under this section, and of the time and place for hearing the same, and have been thereby afforded an opportunity to be heard in person.

Whenever the cause of expulsion shall not have involved turpitude nor moral unworthiness, any member thus expelled may, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Directors, but not otherwise, be restored to membership by the Society at any meeting by an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members present.

The Board of Directors shall also have power to drop from the Roll the name of any Hereditary member of the Society who shall be at least two years in arrears in the payment of dues, and who, on notice to pay the same, shall fail and neglect to do so within ten days thereafter, and upon being thus dropped his membership shall cease and determine; but he may

be restored to membership at any time by the Board of Directors on his application therefor, and upon payment by him of all such arrears and of the annual dues from the date when he was dropped to the date of his restoration.

The Board of Directors may also suspend any officer from the performance of his duties, for cause; which proceeding must be reported to the Society and acted upon by it within thirty days, either by rescission of the suspension, or removal of the suspended officer from office, or otherwise the suspension shall cease.

Whenever a member shall be expelled or dropped from the Roll under the provisions of this section, all and every right, title, and interest of the person whose membership is so determined, in or to this Society, or in or to its property or effects by reason of his former membership therein, shall cease and be at an end.

SECTION XVI.

RECOMMENDATION OF CANDIDATES.

No member shall approve and subscribe an application for hereditary membership in this Society, nor recommend the applicant for admission, unless he shall *know* him to be *worthy*, and shall have satisfied himself by due examination of proofs that such applicant is *eligible* and will, if admitted, be a *desirable* member.

Any member who may thus approve and recommend an application shall be accountable therefor, and may be required by the Board of Directors to give full information in relation thereto.

SECTION XVII.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Elections.

The Society may, at the annual meeting in any year, choose a Nominating Committee of not less than three, nor more than nine members, to nominate members for election to the vacancies which may arise at the succeeding annual meeting.

In case the Society shall not choose such a committee, the President shall, prior to every annual meeting, appoint such a Nominating Committee from among the members longest enrolled as such, who may consent to serve on such committee, exclusive of Officers or members of the Board of Directors.

The Nominating Committee shall select and nominate a ticket of names of members to fill vacancies in the Board of Directors at the ensuing annual meeting due to expiration of terms of service as such, and accidental vacancies which may not then have been filled by the Board of Directors.

The ticket prepared by the Nominating Committee may be printed and shall be distributed as the "regular ticket" at the ensuing election, but such action shall not preclude any member from making nominations different from those thus recommended.

All elections of Directors by the Society shall be by ballot, and a majority of the ballots given for a Director shall constitute a choice thereof; but, if on the first ballot, no member shall receive such a

majority, then a further balloting, in such case, shall take place then and there, or on a specially adjourned meeting, in which a plurality of votes given shall determine the choice therefor.

SECTION XVIII.

DECEASE OF MEMBERS.

The membership of any person in this Society shall be determined by his decease, and all and every right, title, and interest of the person whose membership is so determined in or to this Society, or in or to its property and effects by reason of his former membership therein, shall cease and be forever at an end.

Upon the decease of *any* member residing within the State of New York, notice thereof, and of the time and place of the funeral, shall be given by the Secretary by publication, and it shall thereupon become the duty of the members, when practicable, to attend the obsequies.

Any member, upon being informed of the decease of a member, shall make it his duty to see that the Secretary is promptly notified of the fact, which fact shall also, in due time, be communicated to the Society.

SECTION XIX.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

Every member shall be entitled to receive a certificate of membership, which shall be authenticated by the President and Secretary of the Society, and to which the seal of this Military Society shall be affixed.

The certificate shall be in form following :

"THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

"BE IT KNOWN, That.....has been duly admitted a member of this Institution in right of the services of in the..... (Army or Navy or Privateer service,) of the United States during the War of 1812, in the defence of American Sovereignty and Independence against hostile encroachments and in vindication of the Laws of Nations.

"Dated at the City of New York, this day of in the year hundred (L. S.) and and of the Independence of the United States the

"

" *President and Commandant.*"

"

" *Secretary and Adjutant.*"

SECTION XX.

MARSHAL.

The President of the Society may, from time to time, in his discretion, designate a member to act, under his direction, as Marshal of the Society in its Commemorative celebrations, parades, and other meetings, and to perform such duties as usually appertain to such a position.

SECTION XXI.

SERVICE OF NOTICES.

It shall be the duty of every member to inform the Secretary, by written communication, of his place of residence and of any change thereof, and of his post-office address.

Service of any notice under the Constitution or By-Laws of this Society upon any member thereof, addressed to him at his last recorded place of residence or post-office address, and forwarded by United States mail, shall be deemed sufficient service of such notice.

SECTION XXII.

ANNUAL AND SPECIAL MEETINGS.

The Society shall hold an *annual* meeting in the City of New York on the eighth day of January in every year, except when such date shall fall on Sunday, in which case the meeting shall be held on the following day.

Unless the hour and place of meeting in said city shall have been fixed by the Society at the last previous meeting thereof, the Board of Directors shall designate such hour and place.

The annual meeting shall be for the election of directors and the transaction of general business concerning the Society which it may be competent to attend to.

During any election the regular order of business may be proceeded with.

Special meetings of the Society shall be held by direction of the Board of Directors, or upon the written request of not less than thirty members of the Society, at such time and place as the Board of Directors may direct.

At such special meeting no business shall be transacted except such as shall be specified in the notice therefor.

One week's notice of time and place of annual or special meetings shall be given by the Secretary by mailing through the United States Post-Office in the City of New York a written or printed notice to every member of the Society.

In lieu of such notice by mail, the publication thereof once a week for a period of three weeks in two daily newspapers published in the City of New York, shall be deemed sufficient notice.

The Society may, from time to time, by resolve, at an annual meeting, fix the number of members who shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business in future meetings, and in like manner alter the number at any annual meeting.

In the absence of such action by the Society, the Board of Directors may, by resolve, designate the number which shall constitute a quorum until action thereon by the Society at an annual meeting.

The majority of the number, thus fixed from time to time as a quorum for business at any meeting, shall be deemed and taken to be a majority of the members of the Society in any meeting for any lawful purpose.

SECTION XXIII.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The meetings of the Society for business shall be generally conducted according to Parliamentary Law, and the following Order of Business shall, as far as the same may be applicable, be followed, unless the Society shall direct differently at such meetings.

1. Meeting called to order by presiding officer, and Roll call.

2. Prayer by the Chaplain.
3. Reading of minutes of prior meetings not previously acted upon.
4. Election of Directors, when required.
5. Communications from, or report of, Board of Directors.
6. Reports of Officers.
7. Reports of special committees.
8. Unfinished business.
9. Written communications requiring the action of the Society.
10. Specially noticed business.
11. Notices of motion for subsequent meeting, including notices of alteration or amendment.
12. Miscellaneous business.
13. Reading of the preamble to the Constitution of the Society.
14. Closing prayer by the Chaplain.

SECTION XXIV.

ALTERATIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

No alteration nor amendment of the By-Laws of this Society shall be made unless notice thereof shall be duly given in writing, signed by the member proposing the same, at a meeting of the Society, nor unless the same shall be adopted at a subsequent meeting, held not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days after such notice, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present. Such notice may, in like manner, be renewed and acted upon as herein prescribed when there shall have been a failure of action in the time limit.



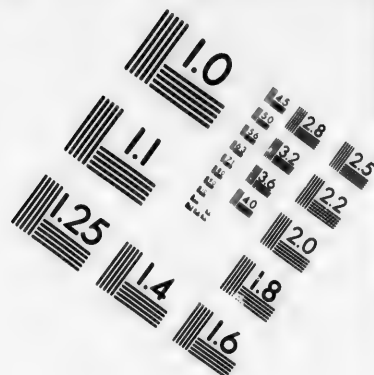
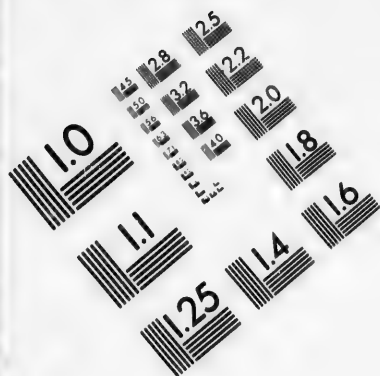
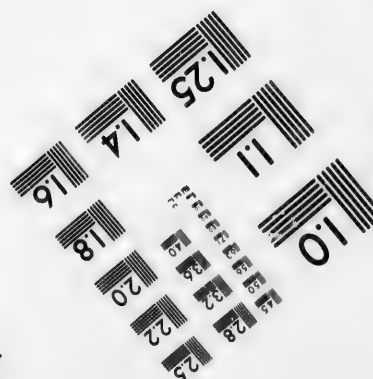
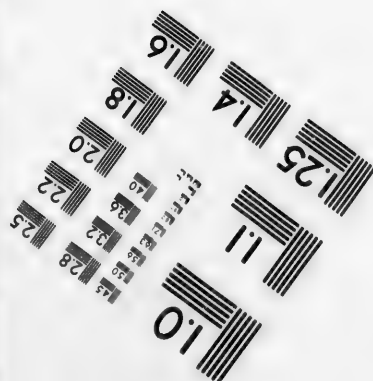
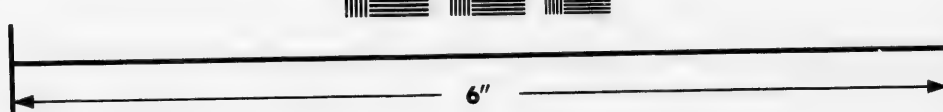
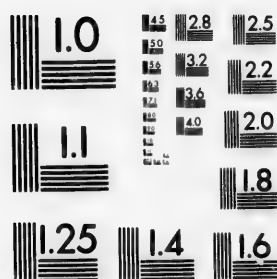


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Notice of alteration or amendment of the By-Laws may be given at one annual meeting specifically to be acted upon at the next annual meeting; *provided, however,* that in every case a three-fourths affirmative vote shall be necessary for its adoption at a legal meeting.

WE, *the undersigned*, who served in the "War of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve" in defence of our Country against hostile encroachments on its rights, interests, and territorial jurisdiction, and in defence of certain great principles of the Law of Nations, do hereby, for Ourselves and for our Associate Defenders of the Country, and such other persons as may be hereafter admitted members, institute and re-establish this Military Society, or Order, on a more enduring basis, under its title of "The Society of the War of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve," and we do, therefore, hereby make, establish, ratify, and approve the foregoing Constitution and By-Laws for the said Military Society.

In testimony whereof, We have hereunto set our hands and seals this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourteenth, and of the formation of said Society the sixty-fifth.

Michael Moore,	(L.S.)	} Trustees, Veteran Corps of Artillery and Society War of 1812.
Abraham Dally,	(L.S.)	
Daniel Mollaber,	(L.S.)	
Henry Morris,	(L.S.)	
Thomas M. Sturtevant,	(L.S.)	

An Act to amend the incorporation of "The Society of the War of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve."

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Michael Moore and Thomas Morgan Sturtevant, of the War of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve; Morgan Dix, Asa Bird Gardiner, Gouverneur Mather Smith, James Mortimer Montgomery, Henry Chauncey, Jr., David Banks and Frederic Gallatin, and their successors, constituting the Council of Administration, or Board of Directors, of "The Veteran Corps of Artillery" of that war, incorporated by surviving veteran members thereof on January eight, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as a Military Society, under Chapter Two Hundred and Sixty-Seven of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Five, and amendatory acts, by the title of "The Society of the War of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve," may, for the purpose of affecting one of the expressed objects of the incorporation of said Corps, appoint, from time to time, delegates therefrom to unite with delegates from any *Military* Society or Societies formed in other States by men who served in the armies and navies of the United States in that war, in instituting a National or General Society of the War of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve for patriotic and commemorative purposes, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States or this State; and the said Veteran Corps shall, notwithstanding its incorporation as a body politic as aforesaid, be allowed to retain its accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by law.

§ 2. In addition to the burial lots dedicated to its use in eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for burial of deceased veteran members of the War of Eighteen Hundred and Twelve, the said Corps may procure and hold such other real estate as may be required for interment of its deceased members and erection of memorials thereon, and such property shall be exempt from taxation and other liabilities in the same manner as other cemetery lands while used for cemetery purposes and no longer.

§ 3. Membership in said Corps shall be restricted and limited to those persons of full age, qualified by the Regulations, in form of Constitution and By-Laws, adopted therefor by its Veteran Members of date September ten, eighteen hundred and ninety. The Officers thereof, as conducive to the improvement of said Organization, shall be chosen or appointed in the mode and at the times provided in said Regulations, and the tenure of office and removal therefrom shall be as therein prescribed, and every such Officer shall, within fifteen days after his election or appointment, take and subscribe the Constitutional oath of office or all rights thereunder shall cease and determine and a vacancy be thereby created to be filled by a new election or appointment.

§ 4. In lieu of the requirements of Section Nine of Chapter Two Hundred and Sixty-Seven of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Five, a report, verified by the affidavit of the President, as Commandant, and Secretary, as Adjutant, or by any two Officers of said Corps, shall be made and filed in the office of the Adjutant-General of this State within thirty days after the passage of this act, and in the month of January in every

succeeding year, containing the required inventory as to its military and other property and effects, together with a Roster of the Members and their respective residences, and certifying the Officers and Council of Administration chosen or appointed for the same, and said Corps shall be subject to the visitation and inspection of the Adjutant-General or officer deputed by him, and may, for the purposes of its original formation, continue to be known by its said former title.

§ 5. The military fund of said Corps shall be under the control and management of the Board of Officers, which shall consist of the Commandant, Vice-President as Vice-Commandant; Adjutant, Treasurer, as Quartermaster, chosen by the Council of Administration from their own number, together with the Chaplain, Assistant Secretary, as Paymaster; Registrar, as Commissary, and Surgeon, chosen by said Council from among the members of the Corps, and the incorporation of said Independent Organization as a body politic for certain expressed purposes shall not abridge nor make void the privilege immunities, exemptions or liabilities previously conferred or imposed on the same under Section One Thousand Six Hundred and Forty-One, Revised Statutes of the United States, and Sections Seventy-Five, Seventy-Seven, One Hundred and Thirty-Three, One Hundred and Forty-Three and One Hundred and Forty-Five or Chapter Two Hundred and Ninety-Nine of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Three, and acts amendatory thereof.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

[*Laws of New York, Chapter 91, approved March 9, 1895.*]

ROSTER.

COMMANDANTS

OF

THE VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY.

1790-1848.

1790. Mr. John Delamater.

Corporal in Capt. Abraham Westfall's Co., 1st Regt. N. Y. Levies (Lieut. Col. Comdt. Albert Pawling), in U. S. Service, November 1, 1779, to December 25, 1779; April to November 30, 1780; April to December 25, 1781. Hospital Paymaster, Cont'l Hospital Dept., 1782-1783.

1809. Mr. John McLean.

Private in Capt. Philip Dubois Bevier's Co., 5th Regt. N. Y. Cont'l Inf'y (Col. Lewis Dubois), December 1, 1776, and honorably discharged December 1, 1779. Appointed 2d Lieut. in Capt. Nathaniel Scribner's Co. of Col. Henry Luddington's Regt. N. Y. Militia Inf'y, June 29, 1780, and in U. S. Service July and August, 1781. Commissary of Military Stores, S. N. Y. 1801 to March, 1813.

1813. Mr. George Warren Chapman, M.D.

Artificer in Capt. Isaac Coren's Co., Cont'l Corps Artillery Artificers, May 30, 1778, and appointed Corporal same day. Promoted to 2d Serg. in November, 1780, and honorably discharged January 1, 1781.

1845. Hon. John B. Scott.

Captain 41st Regt. U. S. Inf'y, September 30, 1813. N. Y. State Senator, 1841-1845. Recorder of the City of New York, 1846-1848.

PRESIDENTS AND COMMANDANTS
OF
THE MILITARY SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812,
BEFORE AND AFTER CONSOLIDATION WITH
THE VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY
IN
1848.

- 1826. Colonel Robert Bogardus,
41st Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
- 1842. Brigadier-General Robert Swartwout,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
- 1848. Captain John B. Scott,
41st Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
- 1851. Mr. Nicholas Haight,
Sergt. in Major Comdt. John W. Forbes' Battl.
Art'y, 1st Division N. Y. State Militia, 1814.
- 1855. Bvt. Major Donald Fraser,
8th Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
- 1861. Captain John Sanders Van Rensselaer,
Brigade Quartermaster 2d Division N. Y. De-
tached Vol. Militia, 1812-1813.
- 1869. Mr. Henry Raymond,
Sergt. 2d Regt. N. Y. State Art'y, 1812-1813
and 1814.
- 1879. Mr. Abraham Dally, Jr.,
Corporal 11th Regt. N. Y. State Art'y, 1814-
1815.
- 1890. The Reverend Morgan Dix, S.T.D., D.C.L.

VICE-PRESIDENTS
AND
VICE-COMMANDANTS.

1826. Bvt. Brig.-General Joseph Gardner Swift,
LL.D.,
Chief U. S. Corps of Engineers.
1827. Colonel Gilbert Christian Russell,
3d Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
1828. Brig.-General Jacob Morton, A.M.,
1st Brig. N. Y. State Art'y, 1812 and 1814.
1837. Lieut.-Colonel Comdt. Daniel Dodge,
1st Regt. Inf'y, 3d Brig. 1st Division N. Y.
State Militia, 1814.
1842. Captain John B. Scott,
41st Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
1849. Mr. Nicholas Haight,
Sergeant in Major Comdt. John W. Forbes'
Battl. Art'y, 1st Division N. Y. State Militia,
1814
1851. Bvt. Major Donald Fraser,
8th Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
1855. Captain John Sanders Van Rensselaer,
Brigade Quartermaster, 2d Division N. Y. De-
tached Vol. Militia, 1812-1813.

1861. Captain William Buttre,
Major Comdt. John W. Forbes' Battl. Art'y, 1st
Division N. Y. State Militia, 1814.
1865. Major-General John Adams Dix, LL.D.,
U. S. Vols.
2d Lieut. U. S. Corps of Art'y.
1867. Mr. Henry Raymond,
Sergeant 2d Regt. N. Y. State Art'y, 1812-1813,
and 1814.
1869. Captain Benjamin Wood,
27th Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
1876. 1st Lieutenant Abraham Quackenbush,
6th Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
1878. Mr. Abraham Dally, Jr.,
Corporal 11th Regt. N. Y. State Art'y, 1814-
1815.
1879. Hon. Thurlow Weed,
Private in Lieut. Col. Comdt. Elijah H. Met-
calf's Regt. Art'y N. Y. Vol. Militia, 1813.
1883. Captain Platt Adams,
5th Regt. N. Y. State Vol. Inf'y, 1814.
1888. Mr. Charles Barclay Tappen,
Sergeant 2d Regt. Inf'y, 3d Brig. 1st Division
N. Y. State Militia, 1814.
1890. Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D.

SECRETARIES AND ADJUTANTS.

1826. Captain Mordecai Myers, A.B.,
13th Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
1836. Major Charles Graham, A.B.,
Brigade Major and Inspector 3d Brig. Inf'y,
1st Division N. Y. State Militia, 1814.
1839. Captain John Burrowes,
1st Regt. U. S. Vol. Inf'y.
1846. Lieutenant Henry M. Mead,
15th Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
1850. Lieutenant Henry Arcularius,
Adjutant Battl. Horse Art'y, 1st Division N. Y.
State Militia, 1814.
1855. Mr. Isaac M. Phyffe,
Private 1st Regt. Inf'y, 10th Brig. 1st Division
N. Y. State Militia, 1814.
1858. Mr. Abraham Dally, Jr.,
Corporal 11th Regt. N. Y. State Art'y, 1814-
1815.
1878. Lieutenant Martin W. Brett,
1st Regt. U. S. Vol. Inf'y.
1880. Lieutenant Charles Oakley,
2d Regt. Inf'y, 10th Brig. 1st Division N. Y.
State Militia, 1814.

1885. Mr. George Crygier,
Musician Veteran Corps of Artillery, 1814.
1889. Mr. Henry Morris,
Private N. Y. Vol. Sea Fencibles, 1814-1815.
1890. Mr. Appleton Morgan, LL.D.
1892. Mr. Henry Chauncey, Jr.

TREASURERS
AND
QUARTERMASTERS.

1826. Major Clarkson Crolius,
27th Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
1844. Captain Charles Humphrey,
41st Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
1851. Major Bernard Hart,
Division Quartermaster 1st Division N. Y. State
Militia, 1814.
1856. Major Bartholomew de la Pierre,
Aide-de-Camp to Major General Peter Buell
Porter, Com'd'g Detached Division N. Y.
Vols., 1814.
1866. Captain Gouverneur S. Bibby,
27th Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
1872. Captain Thomas Machin,
29th Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
1876. Lieutenant Cotton Ward,
34th Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
1878. Ensign William L. Morris,
1st Regt. Inf'y, 10th Brig. 1st Division N. Y.
State Militia, 1814.

1881. Mr. Robert W. Ryckman,
Private 2d Regt. Inf'y, 10th Brig. 1st Division
N. Y. State Militia, 1814.
1886. Midshipman Joseph B. Nones,
U. S. Navy.
1888. Mr. Gardiner Robert Lillibridge,
Landsman U. S. Letter of Marque "Rapid,"
1813; Private 1st Regt. Inf'y, 3d Brig. 1st
Division N. Y. State Militia, 1814.
1890. Mr. Gouverneur Mather Smith, M.D.

Y. State

r Buell
N. Y.

on N. Y.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

AND

PAYMASTERS.

1826. Major George Howard,
1st Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
1831. Captain William D. Lawrence
13th Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
1834. Lieutenant James Boardman,
26th Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
1841. Lieutenant Henry M. Mead,
15th Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
1846. Lieutenant Henry Arcularius,
Adjutant Battl. Horse Art'y, 1st Division N. Y.
State Militia, 1814.
1850. Mr. Abraham Dally, Jr.,
Corporal 11th Regt. N. Y. State Art'y, 1814-
1815.
1853. Lieutenant William B. Read,
3d Regt. U. S. Art'y.
1861. Mr. William H. Brown,
Sergt. in Captain Walter Hunt's Co. Md. Mi-
litia Inf'y, attached to 11th Brig. Md. Militia,
1814.

1876. Mr. Edward N. Duryea,
Private 1st Regt. Inf'y, 3d Brig. 1st Division
N. Y. State Militia, 1814.
1884. Mr. Elijah P. Jenks,
Private 3d Regt. Inf'y, 3d Brig. 1st Division
N. Y. State Militia, 1814.
1888. Mr. Jacques Cortelyou,
Private 64th Battl. Inf'y (Major Comdt. Francis
Titus), N. Y. State Militia, 1814.
1890. Mr. Robert Allen Center.
1893. Mr. Charles Isham, A.B.

N. Y.

1814-

l. Mi-
lilitia,

CHAPLAINS.

1826. The Reverend Peter J. Van Pelt, A.M., D.D.,
Chaplain U. S. Army, Hd. Qrs. 3d Military
District, 1813-1815.

1862. The Reverend Orin Abbott,
Private 19th Regt. N. Y. Detached Militia
Inf'y, 1812.

1863. The Reverend Gardiner Spring, D.D., LL.D.,
Chaplain of Major Comdt. Daniel D. Smith's
Battl. Art'y, 1st Division N. Y. State Militia,
1814.

1893. The Reverend Alexander Hamilton, Jr., B.D.

1895. The Reverend Frank Landon Humphreys,
S.T.D.

SURGEONS.

1826. Asst. Surgeon Zebulon Seaman, M.D.,
Asst. Surg. of Lieut. Col. Comdt. Danl. Bedell's
Regt. Inf'y, 1st Division N. Y. State Militia,
1814.
1840. Hospital Surgeon Samuel Ackerly, A.M.,
M.D.,
U. S. Army.
1850. Mr. Henry H. Porter, M.D.,
Private in Capt. Daniel F. Smith's Co. of Major
Comdt. Daniel E. Dunscomb's Battl. Art'y,
1st Division N. Y. State Militia, 1814.
1858. Surgeon Benjamin R. Robson, M.D.,
Surgeon 1st Regt. Inf'y, 3d Brig. 1st Division
N. Y. State Militia, 1814.
1879. Surgeon William Henry Wilson, M.D.,
45th Regt. U. S. Inf'y.
1893. Major John Van Rensselaer Hoff, M.D.,
Surgeon U. S. Army.

INSPECTOR.



The Adjutant-General of the State of New York.

OFFICERS.

1895.

President and Commandant:

Morgan Dix, S.T.D., D.C.L.

Vice-President and Vice-Commandant:

Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D.

Secretary and Adjutant:

Henry Chauncey, Jr.,
257 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Treasurer and Quartermaster:

Gouverneur Mather Smith, M.D.,
14 East 17th Street, New York City.

Chaplain:

Frank Landon Humphreys, S.T.D.

Surgeon:

John Van Rensselaer Hoff, M.D.

Assistant Secretary and Paymaster:

Charles Isham,
33 Wall Street, New York City.

Registrar and Commissary:

Morris Patterson Ferris,
38 Park Row, New York City.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION,
1895.

Michael Moore.

Thomas Morgan Sturtevant.

Morgan Dix.

Asa Bird Gardiner.

Gouverneur Mather Smith.

James Mortimer Montgomery.

Henry Chauncey, Jr.

David Banks.

Frederic Gallatin.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

Elias E.¹ Cobenhoben,

Petries Corners, N. Y.

Entered U. S. Service at Lowville, N. Y. March 1, 1813, as a Private in Captain Cyrus Trowbridge's Co. 101st Regt. N. Y. Militia Inf'y, and served at Sackett's Harbor during an apprehended attack from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, until honorably discharged by reason of expiration of term of service, at Brown Mill, N. Y., March 20, 1813.

Re-entered U. S. Service in Captain Safford's Co., same Regt., May 28, 1813, and served in the battle of Sackett's Harbor, May 29, 1813. Honorably discharged with his Co. June 29, 1813.

Hiram Cronk,

Leila, N. Y.

Entered U. S. Service at Western, N. Y., August 2, 1814, as a Private in Captain Edmund Fuller's Co. 157th Regt. N. Y. Militia Inf'y, and served at Sackett's Harbor until honorably discharged by reason of expiration of enlistment, November 16, 1814.

Michael Moore,

2d Lieutenant United States Army, retired.

20 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Enlisted at the city of New York April 30, 1812, as a Musician in Captain John Sproull's Co. 13th Regt. U. S. Inf'y, and joined his regt. at Greenbush, N. Y.

¹ The initial letter "E" was merely adopted to distinguish him from his father.

Participated in the assault and capture of Fort George, U. C., May 27, 1813, by the combined U. S. Land and Naval forces under Major-General Henry Dearborn and Commodore Isaac Chauncey, and in subsequent pursuit of the enemy.

Served in the battle of Stony Creek, U. C., June 6, 1813.

Embarked at Fort George October 2, 1813, under convoy of Commodore Chauncey's squadron for Sackett's Harbor, and then re-embarked, October 17, 1813, in batteaux, in Major-General James Wilkinson's army, for its movement down the St. Lawrence.

Served in the Battle of Chrysler's Fields, U. C., November 11, 1813, and in same month went into winter quarters at French Mills.

Marched, in February, 1814, to Plattsburg, N. Y., and, on July 31, 1814, proceeded with his regiment, in boats, from Cumberland Head to Chazy landing, and then marched to Champlain, but in August, 1814, in the command of Major-General George Izard, proceeded with his regiment via Lake George, Schenectady, and the Mohawk Valley, to Sackett's Harbor, where he arrived September 16, 1814, and served in the defence of that place during the remainder of the war.

Retained in service at the Peace of 1815.

Henry Morris,

Portchester, N. Y.

Entered U. S. Service at Greenwich Village, New York City, September 3, 1814, as a Private in Captain James Breath's Co. of the N. Y. Battalion of Sea Fencibles under Major Comdt. P. Fowler, and served in the defences of New York Harbor, at Block House No. 3, on Long Island, until honorably discharged with his Co. at the City of New York, January 3, 1815.

Thomas Morgan Sturtevant,*Madison, N. J.*

Entered U. S. Service at the City of New York, September 2, 1814, as a Private in Captain George Ashbridge's Co. of the Battalion of N. Y. State Art'y, under Major Comdt. John W. Forbes, and served in the defences of New York Harbor, until honorably discharged with his Co. at the City of New York, December 3, 1814.

HEREDITARY MEMBERS.

Chief Engineer Louis Joseph Allen,

United States Navy.

U.S.S. "Chicago," care of Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Grandson of Jacob Strenbeck, Jr. (1792-1827);
Private in Capt. Jacob H. Fisler's Independent
Co. "Junior Artillerists," in U. S. Service, March
23, 1813-April 7, 1813.

Great-Grandson of Jacob Strembeck, Sr. (1755-1841);
Private in Capt. Henry Meyer's Co. "Philadelphia
Blues," 4th Regt. Penn. Detached Militia Inf'y
(Col. Lewis Rush), in U.S. Service May 13, 1813-
June 18, 1813.

Formerly Ensign 3d Regt. Penn. Militia Inf'y, in
the War of the Revolution, February 4, 1781-March
5, 1781.

Mr. David Banks,

Commodore Atlantic Yacht Club.

10 West 40th Street, New York City.

Son of David Banks (1785-1871), an *Original* Mem-
ber; Ensign 1st Regt. Inf'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt.
Daniel Dodge), 3d Brigade, 1st Division N. Y.
Detached Militia, September 2, 1814-December 3,
1814.

Mr. David Banks, Jr.

1st Lieut. 12th Regt. Inf'y N. G. N. Y.

10 West 40th Street, New York City.

Grandson of David Banks (1785-1871), an *Original*
Member; Ensign 1st Regt. Inf'y (Lieut.-Col.
Comdt. Daniel Dodge), 3d Brigade, 1st Division
N. Y. Detached Militia, September 2, 1814-De-
cember 3, 1814.

Mr. Alfred Cutler Barnes,

Bvt. Brig.-General N. G. N. Y.

114 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Grandson of Timothy Burr (1770-1832); Asst. Deputy Quartermaster-Genl. U. S. Army, with rank of Captain, July 31, 1813. Resigned January 7, 1814.

Mr. George De Forest Barton,

Late Paymaster United States Navy.

103 East 19th Street, New York City.

Grandson of Benjamin Barton (1771-1842); Deputy Quartermaster-Genl. U. S. Army, with rank of Major, June 27, 1814-June 15, 1815.

Mr. Oliver Grant Barton, A.B.,

108 East 19th Street, New York City.

Grandson of Benjamin Barton (1771-1842); Deputy Quartermaster-Genl. U. S. Army, with rank of Major, June 27, 1814-June 15, 1815.

Mr. Arthur Bedell Benjamin,

Stratford, Conn.

Grandson of Aaron Benjamin (1756-1828); Lieutenant-Colonel 37th Regt. U. S. Inf'y, March 11, 1813-June 15, 1815.

Formerly 1st Lieut. and Adjutant 1st Regt. Conn. Continental Inf'y in the War of the Revolution, and an Original Member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Mr. John Britton Cauldwell, C.E.,

Century Club, New York City.

Grandson of Ebenezer Cauldwell (1791-1875), an Original Member; Private in Captain Barnett Andariese's Co. 11th Regt. N. Y. Militia Art'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Cornelius Harsen), September 2, 1814-December 3, 1814.

Mr. Robert Allen Center,

Compania de Agencias, San José de Guatemala.

Grandson of Joab Center (1777-1857); Master Comdt. U. S. Letter of Marque Ship "Catharine Augusta," 10 guns, in 1812. Captured off Cherbourg, and Prisoner of War at Dartmouth Prison in 1813.

Subsequently, on exchange, in 1814, Master Comdt. U. S. Letter of Marque "General Marion," 16 guns.

Mr. Henry Chauncey, Jr.,

Major Comd'g 8th Battl. Inf'y N. G. N. Y.

267 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Grandson of Samuel S. Howland (1789-1852); Private in Captain John B. Varick's Co. 2d Regt. N. Y. Militia Art'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Horatio Gates Stevens), September 2, 1814-December 3, 1814.

Great-Grandson of Joseph W. Alsop (1772-1844); Master Comdt. U. S. Letter of Marque "Condor," 7 guns, 1812-1814.

Bvt. Lieutenant-Colonel William Conant Church,
Late U. S. Volunteers.*51 Irving Place, New York City.*

Grandson of John Conant (1773-1856); 1st Lieutenant in Captain Micajah Brown's Independent Co. Vermont Volunteer Inf'y from Brandon, Vt., for defence of Plattsburg, September 9, 1814-September 18, 1814.

Mr. Thaddeus Kosciuszko Chutkowski,

198 Hawthorne Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Grandson of Alford Hanford (1790-1828); Private in Captain Isaac Bennett's Co. 4th Regt. Conn. Militia Inf'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Gresham Burr), in defence of Fairfield, April 6, 1814-April 17, 1814.

Mr. John Cropper, A.M., LL.B.,

1742 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Grandson of Elisha Mix (1794-1832); Master Comdt. U. S. Letter of Marque Schooner "Blockade," 10 guns and 66 men. Captured, December 12, 1812, by H. B. M. Sloop of War "Charybdis," 18 guns, after a gallant action of one hour and twenty minutes, and taken into St. Thomas, where he was a Prisoner of War until November, 1813.

Mr. Maturin Livingston Delafield, Jr.,

Fieldston, Riverdale, New York City.

Grandson of Joseph Delafield, A.B. (1790-1875), an *Original* Member; Captain 1st Regt. N. Y. Detached Militia Inf'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Beekman M. Van Beuren), September 15, 1812-December 1, 1812; Captain 2d Regt. Inf'y U. S. Volunteers, December 1, 1812-February 15, 1814; Major 46th Regt. U. S. Inf'y, April 15, 1814-June 15, 1815.

Great-Grandson of Morgan Lewis, A.M. (1754-1844); Quartermaster-Genl. U. S. A., with rank of Brigadier-Genl., April 3, 1812-March 2, 1813; Major-General U. S. Army, March 2, 1813-June 15, 1815.

Formerly Continental Quartermaster-Genl. for Northern Department, with rank of Colonel, in the War of the Revolution, and an *Original* Member and, eventually, President-General of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Mr. Joseph Livingston Delafield,

475 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Grandson of Joseph Delafield, A.B. (1790-1875), an *Original* Member; Captain 1st Regt. N. Y. Detached Militia Inf'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Beekman M. Van Beuren), September 15, 1812-December 1, 1812; Captain 2d Regt. Inf'y U. S. Volunteers, December 1, 1812-February 15, 1814; Major 46th Regt. U. S. Inf'y, April 15, 1814-June 15, 1815.

Great-Grandson of Morgan Lewis, A.M. (1754-1844); Quartermaster-Genl. U. S. A., with rank of Brigadier-Genl., April 3, 1812-March 2, 1813; Major-General U. S. Army, March 2, 1813-June 15, 1815.

Formerly Continental Quartermaster-Genl. for Northern Department, with rank of Colonel, in the War of the Revolution, and an Original Member and, eventually, President-General of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Rev. Morgan Dix, A.M., S.T.D., D.C.L.,
Rector of Trinity Parish.

27 West 25th Street, New York City.

Son of John Adams Dix, A.M., LL.D. (1798-1879), an *Original* Member; Cadet Art'y U. S. A., December 1, 1812-May 10, 1813, but attached, for duty, to the 14th Regt. U. S. Inf'y; Ensign 14th Regt. U. S. Inf'y, May 10, 1813-March 8, 1814, and served in Major-General James Wilkinson's expedition, from Sackett's Harbor down the St. Lawrence to French Mills, October 17, 1813-November 13, 1814, as Adjutant of an Independent Inf'y Battl. of nine detached companies under Lieut.-Colonel Timothy Upham, 21st Regt. U. S. Inf'y; 3d Lieut. and 2d Lieut. 21st Regt. U. S. Inf'y, March 8, 1814; Transferred to U. S. Corps of Art'y, August, 1814.

Retained in Service at the Peace of 1815; Major-General U. S. Vols., May 16, 1861-November 30, 1865.

Grandson of Timothy Dix, Jr. (1770-1813); Major 14th Regt. U. S. Inf'y, March 12, 1812; Lieut.-Colonel in same, June 20, 1813, and in Major-General James Wilkinson's expedition.

Died in Service, in cantonment at French Mills, N. Y., November 14, 1813.

Mr. William Gayer Dominick,

35 West 57th Street, New York City.

Grandson of Elisha Wells (1793-1872); Private in Captain Newhall Taintor's Co. of Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Ezra Brainard's Regt. Conn. Militia Inf'y, August 18, 1814-October 25, 1814.

Mr. Charles Albert Draper,

Sing Sing, N. Y.

Grandson of John Childs (1795-1870); Private in Captain Seth Hamlin's Co. 1st Regt. Mass. Militia Inf'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. David Nye), in the defence of Falmouth, Mass., January 28, 1814-January 31, 1814; October 3, 1814-October 10, 1814.

Mr. John Louis Du Fais, A.B.,

128 East 24th Street, New York City.

Great-Grandson of Robert Sterry (1783-1819); 2d Lieut. 6th Regt. U. S. Inf'y, May 3, 1808; 1st Lieut. June 10, 1809; Captain, January 3, 1812; Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-Genl. Joseph Bloomfield, U. S. A., 1813; Asst. Inspector-Genl. U. S. A., with rank of Major, May 10, 1813; Major 32d Regt. U. S. Inf'y, June 30, 1814-June 15, 1815.

Mr. John Merrick Eastman,

130 Broadway, New York City.

Son of Ebenezer Eastman (1791-1868); Private in Captain William Marshall's Co. N. H. Detached Militia Inf'y, August 6, 1814-November 16, 1814.

Mr. Ferdinand Pinney Earle,

Late Chief of Artillery, S. N. Y.

Jumel Place, N. W. 161st Street, New York City.

Grandson of Benjamin Pinney (1780-1860); Private in Captain Ezra Adams, Jr.'s Co. Conn. Detached Militia Inf'y, August 3, 1813-September 16, 1813.

Hon. Smith Ely,

47 West 57th Street, New York City.

Son of Epaphras Ely (1795-1864); Private in Captain Benjamin Horton's Co. of Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Michael Smith's Regt. N. Y. Detached Militia Inf'y, September 7, 1814-December 12, 1814.

Mr. Loyall Farragut, U.S. Mil. Acad.,

Late 2d Lieutenant 5th Regt. U. S. Art'y.

113 East 36th Street, New York City.

Son of David Glasgow Farragut (1801-1870); Midshipman, December 17, 1810, and made Prisoner of War on the capture of the U. S. Frigate "Essex," 36 guns, in the gallant but unsuccessful action in Valparaiso Harbor, March 28, 1814, with H. B. M. frigate "Phœbe," 36 guns, and sloop-of-war "Cherub," 28 guns.

Retained in Service at the Peace of 1815. Received the thanks of the U. S. Congress, July 11, 1862, and December 21, 1864; Admiral of the U. S. Navy, July 25, 1866 and died in Service, August 14, 1870.

Mr. Morris Patterson Ferris, LL.B.,

488 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

Grandson of John Ferris (1771-1824); Captain 2d Regt. N. Y. Militia Art'y, September 15, 1812-December 15, 1812. Again in U. S. Service with same, September 2, 1814-December 3, 1814.

Mr. Frederic Gallatin, A.M., LL.B.,

670 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Grandson of Horatio Gates Stevens (1778-1873), an Original Member; Lieutenant-Colonel Comdt. 2d Regt. N. Y. Militia Art'y, September 2, 1814-December 3, 1814.

Great-Grandson of Ebenezer Stevens (1751-1823); Major-General Commanding 1st Division N. Y. Detached Militia and Volunteers, September 2, 1814-December 3, 1814.

Formerly of the Boston "Tea Party," December 16, 1773; subsequently Lieut.-Col. 2d Regt. Contl. Corps of Art'y in the War of the Revolution, and an Original Member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Mr. Rolaz Horace Gallatin,

670 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Great-Grandson of Horatio Gates Stevens (1778-1873), an *Original* Member; Lieutenant-Colonel Comdt. 2d Regt. N. Y. Militia Art'y, September 2, 1814-December 3, 1814.

Great-Great-Grandson of Ebenezer Stevens (1751-1823); Major-General Commanding 1st Division N. Y. Detached Militia and Volunteers, September 2, 1814-December 2, 1814.

Formerly of the Boston "Tea Party," December 16, 1773; subsequently Lieut.-Col. 2d Regt. Continental Corps of Art'y in the War of the Revolution, and an Original Member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, A.M., LL.D., *fr. H.*

Judge-Advocate United States Army, retired.

Secretary-General of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

Grandson of John Bentley (1787-1856), an *Original* Member; Private in Captain Thomas Carson's Co. 5th Regt. N. Y. Volunteer Inf'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Cadwalader David Colden), September 2, 1814-December 8, 1814.

Grandson of George Gardiner (1786-1826); Master Comdt. U. S. Letter of Marque Schooner "Spartan," 3 guns, April 10, 1813-October 1, 1813.

Mr. George Norman Gardiner,

Bvt. 2d Lieut. N. G. N. Y.

248 West End Avenue, New York City.

Grandson of John Bentley (1787-1856), an *Original* Member; Private in Captain Thomas Carson's Co. 5th Regt. N. Y. Volunteer Inf'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Cadwalader David Colden), September 8, 1814-December 8, 1814.

Grandson of George Gardiner (1786-1826); Master Comdt. U. S. Letter of Marque Schooner "Spartan," 3 guns, April 10, 1813-October 1, 1813.

Mr. De Forest Grant, A.B.,

22 East 49th Street, New York City.

Grandson of Charles Grant (1793-1862); Matross in Captain John J. Plume's Co. of Major-Comdt. Isaac Andrus' Battl. N. J. Militia Art'y, August 13, 1814-December 8, 1814.

Great-Grandson of Aaron Nuttman (1782-1822); Corporal in Captain Joseph Bruen's Co. of Lieut.-Col. Comdt. John Dodd's Regt. N. J. Militia Inf'y, September 1, 1814-December 7, 1814.

Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Jr., B.D.,

Rector of Emanuel Parish, Weston.

Lyons Plains, Conn.

Grandson of John Church Hamilton (1792-1882); 3d Lieutenant 1st Regt. U. S. Inf'y, March 11, 1814, and Aide-de-Camp to Major-General William Henry Harrison, U. S. A.; 2d Lieutenant same Regt., April 15, 1814; Resigned June 11, 1814.

Hon. William Dearing Harden, A.M.,

67 Gwinnett Street, Savannah, Ga.

Grandson of Thomas Hutson Harden (1786-1821); Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Major, to Major-General John McIntosh, Ga. Militia, Commanding Division Ga. Volunteer Militia in U. S. Service at Mobile, Ala., November 21, 1814-December 26, 1814; Inspector of same Division, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, December 26, 1814-March 1, 1815.

Mr. Arthur Melvin Hatch,

124 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Great-Grand-Nephew and *Representative* of Augustine Taylor, A.M. (1755-1816); Major-General Conn. Militia, Commanding Connecticut Coast Defences between New Haven and New London, August 16, 1814-November 8, 1814, during blockade and offensive operations by the British Squadron.

Formerly 1st Lieutenant 2d Regt. Conn. Continental Inf'y in the War of the Revolution.

Mr. Rufus Hatch,

15 Wall Street, New York City.

Great-Grandson of Philo Pierson (1781-1820) ; First Sergeant in Captain Herman Camp's Troop of Lieut.-Col. Comdt. S. Boughton's Regt. N. Y. Detached Militia Cavalry, September 19, 1812-October 31, 1812, and December 20, 1813-March 23, 1814.

Great-Grand-Nephew and *Representative* of Daniel Buell (1787-1814) ; Captain 18th Regt. N. Y. Detached Militia Inf'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Hugh W. Dobbin), June 27, 1812-September 27, 1812, and September 30, 1812-November 6, 1812; Captain 77th Regt. N. Y. Militia Inf'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. J. Crosby) in Brigadier-Genl. Peter Buell Porter's Brigade N. Y. and Penn. Volunteers and Militia, and killed in the gallant and successful Sortie from Fort Erie, Upper Canada, September 17, 1814.

Major John Van Rensselaer Hoff, A.M., M.D.,

Surgeon United States Army.

Governor's Island, New York City.

Grandson of John Sanders Van Rensselaer (1792-1868), an *Original* Member ; Quartermaster 4th Brigade N. Y. Detached Militia, with rank of Captain, September 10, 1812-September 4, 1813.

Mr. John Butterfield Holland,

55 West 27th Street, New York City.

Grandson of Jonas Holland (1784-1839) ; Captain 2d Regt. U. S. Light Dragoons, May 1, 1812 ; Resigned May 1, 1814.

Mr. John Hone, A.B.,

7 West 38th Street, New York City.

Grandson of Matthew Calbraith Perry (1794-1858) ; Midshipman U. S. Navy, January 16, 1809 ; Ordered to U. S. Frigate "President," 53 guns,

October 12, 1810, and wounded in action with H. B. M. Frigate "Belvidere," 36 guns, June 23, 1812; Acting Lieutenant U. S. Navy, February 22, 1813; Lieutenant U. S. Navy, July 24, 1813.

Retained in Service at the Peace of 1815; Flag Officer, with grade of Commodore, and Commander U. S. Squadron on African Coast; then Commander Gulf Squadron in Mexican War and finally of Squadron in the Japan Expedition, 1852-1854, and died in Service, March 4, 1858.

Mr. Charles Carroll Hummel,

25 Mercer Street, New York City.

Grandson of Joseph Hummel (1793-1852); Sergeant in Captain Peter Snyder's Co. 2d Regt. Infy (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Adam Ritscher), 1st Brig. 1st Division Penn. Detached Militia, September 2, 1814-March 5, 1815.

Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys, A.M., S.T.D., Mus. Doc.,
General Secretary Church University Board of Regents.

Morristown, N. J.

Grand-Nephew and *Representative* of Julius Humphreys (1787-1815); Midshipman U. S. Navy, January 16, 1809, and died in Service at Sea, off Cape Hatteras, January 5, 1815.

Mr. Charles Isham, A.B.,

15 East 66th Street, New York City.

Grand-Nephew and *Representative* of Silas D. Wickes, M.D. (1792-1819); Surgeon's Mate U. S. Navy, July 24, 1813; Served on the U. S. Frigate "President," 53 guns, in the gallant but unsuccessful action with H. B. M. Squadron "Majestic" 56 guns, "Endymion" 50, "Pomone" 38, "Tenedos" 38, and "Despatch" 22, and made Prisoner of War, January 15, 1815. Retained in Service at the Peace of 1815; Surgeon U. S. Navy, March 27, 1818, and died in Service, August 21, 1819.

Mr. John Lawrence,

33 West 17th Street, New York City.

Grandson of Richard Penfield Lawrence (1778-1831);
2d Lieutenant 9th Regt. N. Y. Militia Art'y (Lieut.-
Col. Comdt. Simon Fleet), September 15, 1812-
December 15, 1812.

Captain Carter Nelson Berkeley Macauley, M.D.,

Assistant Surgeon United States Army.

Fort Apache, Arizona Territory.

Grandson of Daniel Smith Macauley (1799-1852);
Midshipman U. S. Navy, February 1, 1814. Re-
tained in Service at the Peace of 1815.

Mr. Isaac Walker Maclay, U.S. Mil. Acad.,

Yonkers, N. Y.

Grandson of Isaac Walker (1786-1868), of the "Associa-
tion of Defenders of Baltimore in 1814"; Private
in Captain Thomas Watson's Co. 39th Regt. Md.
Militia Inf'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Benjamin Fow-
ler), August 19, 1814-November 11, 1814, and at
Battle of North Point, September 12, 1814, in 3d
Brigade Md. Militia (Brig.-Genl. John Stricker).

Mr. James Betts Metcalf, A.M., LL.B.,

59 East 56th Street, New York City.

Grandson of Samuel Rossiter Betts, A.M., LL.D. (1786-
1868), an *Original* Member; Judge-Advocate 2d
Division N. Y. Detached Militia, September 22,
1814-March 1, 1815.

U. S. District Judge, Southern District of N. Y.,
1823-1867.

Mr. James Mortimer Montgomery,

Grimes Hill, Staten Island, N. Y.

Grandson of James Montgomery (1780-1851), an
Original Member; Private in Captain Tunis B.
Van Brunt's Co. of Major Comdt. John W. Forbes'

Battl. Art'y, 1st Brig. Art'y, 1st Division N. Y. State Militia, September 2, 1814–December 3, 1814.

Great-Grandson of Richard Montgomery Malcolm (1776–1827); Captain 13th Regt. U. S. Inf'y, April 8, 1812; Major, March 3, 1813; Lieutenant-Colonel of same, June 30, 1814–June 15, 1815.

Wounded in assault on Queenstown Heights, October 13, 1812.

Mr. Mandeville Mower, A.M.,

673 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Son of Thomas Gardner Mower, M.D. (1790–1853); Surgeon's Mate 9th Regt. U. S. Inf'y, December 2, 1812; Surgeon of same, June 30, 1814.

Retained in Service at the Peace of 1815.

Mr. George Lawrence Myers, A.B.,

21 West 45th Street, New York City.

Great-Grandson of Bernard Hart (1764–1855), an *Original Member*; Division Quartermaster 1st Division N. Y. Detached Militia, with rank of Major, September 2, 1814–December 2, 1814.

1st Lieutenant Maury Nichols, C.E., U.S. Mil. Acad.,
7th Regiment United States Infantry.

Fort Logan, Colorado.

Great-Grand-Nephew and *Representative* of Abraham Maury, Jr. (1793–1819); 3d Lieutenant 4th Regt. U. S. Rifles, April 2, 1814; Resigned, April 13, 1815.

Mr. George Livingston Nichols, A.M., LL.B.,

331 West 89th Street, New York City.

Grandson of Lewis Nichols (1790–1859); Private in Captain Davis' Co. of Major Comdt. J. Hutchinson's Battl. N. Y. Militia Inf'y, December 21, 1813–January 17, 1814.

Again in U. S. Service as Private in Captain George W. Barker's Co. 42d Regt. U. S. Inf'y (Col. William N. Irvine), February 8, 1814–January 1, 1815.

Mr. George Washington Olney, LL.B.,

220 East 124th Street, New York City.

Grandson of Luther Bartlett (1783-1851); Private in the North Adams Co. of Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Peter Osgood's Regt. Mass. Militia Inf'y, July 1, 1814-July 30, 1814.

Grandson of Captain Stephen Olney (1756-1832); Senior Class Co. of North Providence, R. I., Militia Inf'y, September 14, 1814-September 20, 1814.

Formerly Captain 2d Regt. R. I. Continental Inf'y in the War of the Revolution, and led the American storming column in the gallant and successful assault on the British redoubt at Yorktown, October 14, 1781, in which he received severe bayonet wounds. An Original Member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Mr. Albert Ross Parsons,

President American College of Musicians.

Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

Grandson of Samuel Averill (1777-1863); Corporal in Captain Kames Gray's Co., 1st Regt. Vermont Militia Inf'y, April 12, 1814-April 20, 1814.

1st Lieutenant Robert Harman Patterson,

1st Regt. United States Artillery.

Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor.

Grandson of Daniel Todd Patterson (1785-1839); Midshipman U. S. Navy, August 20, 1800, and made Prisoner by the Tripolitans on capture of the U. S. Frigate "Philadelphia," 38 guns, during the offensive operations against the Bey of Tripoli, October 31, 1801; Lieut. U. S. Navy, January 24, 1807; Master Commandant, July 24, 1813, and commanded U. S. Naval Forces at New Orleans, October 13, 1813-1815, and in co-operation with Major-General Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans and in defence of that station; Captain U. S. Navy, February 28, 1815.

Received the thanks of the U. S. Congress, February 22, 1815, and of the Legislature of the State of New York, April 14, 1815.

Retained in Service at the Peace of 1815. Flag Officer, with grade of Commodore, and Commander of the Mediterranean Squadron, 1832-1835, and died in Service, August 15, 1839.

Mr. Howland Pell,

438 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Grandson of Benjamin Ferris (1771-1832); Sergeant in Captain B. Van Benthuisen's Co. of Lieut.-Col. Comdt. David Rogers' Regt. N. Y. Militia Inf'y, September 8, 1814-November 26, 1814.

Mr. Edmund Pendleton,

Late 1st Lieut. 4th Regt. N. Y. Vol. Heavy Art'y and A. D. C.

Union Club, New York City.

Son of Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, A.B. (1793-1861); 3d Lieutenant U. S. Corps of Art'y, November 22, 1814; Aide-de-Camp to Brig. and Bvt. Major-General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, U.S.A.

Retained in Service at the Peace of 1815.

Right Rev'd William Stevens Perry, D.D. (*Oxon.*),

LL.D., D.C.L.,

Bishop of Iowa.

General Chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Davenport, Iowa.

Grandson of William Stevens (1779-1816); 1st Lieutenant 34th Regt. U. S. Inf'y, April 30, 1813-May 31, 1814.

Mr. Murray Edward Poole, A.B.,

Ithaca, N. Y.

Grandson of Daniel Poole (1797-1864); Private in Captain Benjamin King's Co. Detached Mass. Militia Inf'y, from Abington, August 14, 1814-October 31, 1814.

Mr. Nathaniel Appleton Prentiss, Jr., A.M.,

Commissioner of Education.

131 East 26th Street, New York City.

Son of Nathaniel Appleton Prentiss (1787-1852);
Acting Midshipman U. S. Navy, June 18, 1812;
Midshipman March 24, 1813. Served on the U. S.
Corvette, "John Adams," 24 guns, and in its gal-
lant but unsuccessful defence in the fight at Hamp-
den, Penobscot River, Me., September 3, 1814.
Retained in Service at the Peace of 1815.

Lieut.-Colonel Ralph Earl Prime,

Late 6th Regt. N. Y. Vol. Heavy Art'y.

25 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

Grandson of Benjamin Higbie (1785-1818); Captain
9th Regt. Inf'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Peter I. Vos-
burgh), 3d Brigade 1st Division N. Y. Detached
Militia Inf'y, September 18, 1812-December 12,
1812.

Again in U. S. Service, as Captain 5th Regt. N. Y.
Volunteer Inf'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Cadwalader
David Colden), September 5, 1814-October 22,
1814.

Mr. Thomas Jackson Oakley Rhinelander, A.B.,

L.L.B.,

18 West 48th Street, New York City.

Grandson of William C. Rhinelander (1791-1878);
Quartermaster-Sergeant 2d Regt. N. Y. Militia
Art'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Horatio Gates Stevens),
September 2, 1814-December 3, 1814.

Mr. Charles Augustus Schermerhorn,

270 Boulevard, New York City.

Great-Grandson of Ebenezer Stevens (1751-1823);
Major-General Commanding 1st Division N. Y.
Detached Militia and Volunteers, September 2,
1814-December 2, 1814.

Formerly of the Boston "Tea Party," December 16, 1773; Lieut.-Col. 2d Regt. Continental Corps of Art'y in the War of the Revolution, and an Original Member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Mr. Edward Gilbert Schermerhorn,

74 West 68th Street, New York City.

Great-Great-Grandson of Ebenezer Stevens (1751-1823); Major-General Commanding 1st Division N. Y. Detached Militia and Volunteers, September 2, 1814-December 2, 1814.

Formerly of the Boston "Tea Party," December 16, 1773; Lieut.-Col. 2d Regt. Continental Corps of Art'y in the War of the Revolution, and an Original Member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Mr. George Richard Schieffelin, A.M.,

8 East 45th Street, New York City.

Grandson of George Knox McKay (1791-1814); Captain 47th Regt. U. S. Inf'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Alexander Denniston), January 9, 1813, and died in Service, February 12, 1814.

Mr. George Gregory Shelton, M.D.,

521 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Great-Grandson of Zacheus Atwood (1776-1849); 1st Lieutenant in Captain Robert Archibald's Independent Co. of N. Y. Militia Art'y, attached to the 50th Regt. N. Y. Militia Inf'y, September 8, 1814-September 22, 1814.

Mr. William Atwood Shelton,

249 West 129th Street, New York City

Great-Grandson of Zacheus Atwood (1776-1849); 1st Lieutenant in Captain Robert Archibald's Independent Co. of N. Y. Militia Art'y, attached to the 50th Regt. N. Y. Militia Inf'y, September 8, 1814-September 22, 1814.

Mr. Frederick Trowbridge Sibley,

80 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich.

Grandson of Solomon Sibley, A.B. (1769-1846);
Captain Michigan Territory Regt. Militia Inf'y,
July 16, 1812-February 18, 1815; made Prisoner
of War, on parole, at Capitulation of Detroit,
August 16, 1812.

Mr. Gouverneur Mather Smith, A.M., M.D.,

Late Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army.

14 East 17th Street, New York City.

Son of Joseph Mather Smith, M.D. (1789-1866);
Surgeon's Mate Detachment 1st Regt. N. Y. Militia
Horse Art'y, September 2, 1814-December 2,
1814.

Mr. Lewis Bayard Smith,

10 West 30th Street, New York City.

Son of Joseph Mather Smith, M.D. (1789-1866);
Surgeon's Mate Detachment 1st Regt. N. Y. Militia
Horse Art'y, September 2, 1814-December 2, 1814.

Mr. Lorillard Spencer,

7 East 16th Street, New York City.

Grandson of William Augustus Spencer (1793-1854),
an *Original* Member; Midshipman U. S. Navy, No-
vember 15, 1809; Acting Lieutenant, and wounded
in the Battle of Lake Champlain, September 11,
1814; Lieutenant, December 9, 1814.

Retained in Service at the Peace of 1815.

Mr. Joseph Grafton Story,

Assistant Chief of Ordnance, N. G. N. Y.

21 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Grandson of Reuben Munson (1770-1846); Captain
1st Regt. N. Y. Rifles (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Francis
McClure), October 23, 1813-January 23, 1814.

Mr. Henry Grafton Story,

21 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Great-Grandson of Reuben Munson (1770-1846);
Captain 1st Regt. N. Y. Rifles (Lieut.-Col. Comdt.
Francis McClure), October 23, 1813-January 23,
1814.

Mr. Washington Irving Taylor,

Captain 13th Regt. N. G. N. Y.

3 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Grandson of Robert Cobb (1789-1851); Private in
Captain John Howe's Co. of Lieut.-Col. Comdt.
Martin Nichols' Regt. Mass. Militia Inf'y, Sep-
tember 7, 1814-September 19, 1814.

Mr. Paul Gibert Thebaud,

White Plains, N. Y.

Great-Great-Grandson of Ebenezer Stevens (1751-
1823); Major-General Commanding 1st Division
N. Y. Detached Militia and Volunteers, September
2, 1814-December 2, 1814.

Formerly of the Boston "Tea Party," December
16, 1773; Lieut.-Col. 2d Regt. Continental Corps
of Art'y in the War of the Revolution, and an
Original Member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Mr. James Bliss Townsend, A.M.,

267 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Grandson of Walter Wilmot Townsend (1794-1860);
Private in Captain William T. McCoun's Co. 1st
Regt. Inf'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Daniel Dodge),
3d Brigade, 1st Division N. Y. Detached Militia,
September 29, 1814-December 1, 1814.

Mr. James Hill Townsend,

Sing Sing, N. Y.

Grandson of Artemus Mead (1776-1832), an *Original*
Member; Private in Captain Solomon Seixas Co.

2d Regt. Inf'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Isaac A. Van Hook), 3d Brigade, 1st Division N. Y. Detached Militia, September 2, 1814–December 2, 1814.

Mr. Rufus Martin Townsend,

1st and Congress Streets, Troy, N. Y.

Great-Grandson of George Boyd (1781–1832) ; Private in Captain D. Bryan's Co. of Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. Runchbet's Regt. N. Y. Militia Inf'y, September 1, 1814–December 1, 1814, and wounded in Battle of Plattsburg.

Mr. Edgar Underhill,

170 West 76th Street, New York City.

Grandson of Gilbert Underhill (1782–1825) ; 2d Lieutenant in Captain Peter Underhill's Co. 1st Regt. N. Y. Militia Cavalry (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. James Warner), September 7, 1814–December 6, 1814.

Grandson of Bishop Underhill (1781–1825) ; Captain 12th Regt. N. Y. Militia Inf'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Jonathan Varian), August 18, 1814–October 31, 1814.

Mr. Frederic Edgar Underhill, A.B.,

94 Chambers Street, New York City.

Grandson of Gilbert Underhill (1782–1825) ; 2d Lieutenant in Captain Peter Underhill's Co. 1st Regt. N. Y. Militia Cavalry (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. James Warner), September 7, 1814–December 6, 1814.

Grandson of Bishop Underhill (1781–1825) ; Captain 12th Regt. N. Y. Militia Inf'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Jonathan Varian), August 18, 1814–October 31, 1814.

Mr. Abraham Van Wyck Van Vechten, A.M.,

571 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Grandson of Abraham Van Wyck (1774–1864) ; Lieut.-Colonel Comdt. 6th Regt. Inf'y, 2d Brigade N. Y. Detached Militia, August 18, 1814–September 2, 1814.

Hon. James M. Varnum, A.M., LL.B.,
Paymaster-General S. N. Y.

31 Nassau Street, New York City.

Grandson of James M. Varnum (1786-1821); Captain
2d Regt. District of Columbia Militia Inf'y (Colonel
William Brent), July 19, 1813-July 26, 1813.

Again in U. S. Service with same, August 19,
1814-October 8, 1814, and at Battle of Bladens-
burg, August 24, 1814, in 1st Brigade D. C. Militia
(Brig.-Genl. Walter Smith).

Mr. Isaac Henry Walker,

108 West 76th Street, New York City.

Grandson of Isaac Walker (1786-1868), of the Associ-
ation of Defenders of Baltimore in 1814; Private
in Captain Thomas Watson's Co. 39th Regt. Md.
Militia Inf'y (Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Benjamin Fow-
ler), August 19, 1814-November 11, 1814, and at
Battle of North Point, September 12, 1814, in 3d
Brigade Md. Militia (Brig.-Genl. John Stricker).

Mr. John Sydney Webb, A.B., LL.B.,

1800 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Grandson of Henry Knapp Randall (1793-1877);
Midshipman U. S. Navy, June 18, 1812, and at
Battle of Bladensburg in Commodore Joshua Bar-
ney's Naval Detachment, August 24, 1814; Re-
signed, February 10, 1815.

Mr. Albert Theodore Weston, M.D.,

226 Central Park, West, New York City.

Grandson of Zacheus Atwood (1776-1849); 1st Lieu-
tenant in Captain Robert Archibald's Independent
Co. of N. Y. Militia Art'y, attached to the 50th Regt.
N. Y. Militia Inf'y, September 8, 1814-September
22, 1814.

1st Lieutenant Garland Nelson Whistler,
5th Regiment United States Artillery.

621 Temple Court, Beekman Street, New York City.

Grandson of Nathaniel Nye Hall (1789-1850); Ensign

21st Regt. U. S. Inf'y, March 12, 1812; 2d Lieutenant, March 13, 1813; 1st Lieutenant, March 7, 1814; Captain in same, September 30, 1814; Assistant Inspector-Genl. U. S. A., with rank of Major, April 25, 1814; Bvt. Captain U. S. A. for "gallant conduct in defence of Fort Erie," August 15, 1814.

Retained in Service at the Peace of 1815, and transferred to the Corps of Artillery.

Grandson of William Whistler (1782-1863); 2d Lieutenant 1st Regt. U. S. Inf'y, June 8, 1801; 1st Lieutenant, March 4, 1807; Distinguished in Battle of Maguago, August 9, 1812; Captain 1st Regt. U. S. Inf'y, December 31, 1812.

Retained in Service at the Peace of 1815; Colonel 4th Regt. U. S. Inf'y, July 15, 1845, and died in Service, December 4, 1863.

Great-Grandson of John Whistler (1753-1827); Adjutant of Major Henry Gaither's Md. Battl. in Lieut.-Col. Comdt. William Darke's Regt. U. S. Levies, and wounded in Major-General Arthur St. Clair's defeat by Miami Indians, November 4, 1791; Ensign 1st Regt. U. S. Inf'y, April 11, 1792; Lieutenant 1st U. S. Sub-Legion, November 27, 1792; Rearranged into 1st Regt. U. S. Inf'y, November, 1796; Captain in same, July 1, 1797-June 15, 1815; Brevet-Major U. S. A., July 10, 1812; Military Storekeeper U. S. A., March 5, 1817, and died in Service in 1827.

Mr. George Sandford Wylie,

Morristown, N. J.

Grandson of John McNeill (1790-1818); Private in Captain Joseph A. Bishop's Co. of Lieut.-Col. Comdt. Elihu Sanford's Regt. Conn. Militia Inf'y, June 11, 1813-June 13, 1813.

Again in U. S. Service with same, as Corporal, September 8, 1814-October 21, 1814.



IN MEMORIAM.

Original Member.

Henry Bruce,

Commodore United States Navy, retired.

Born in Machias, Me., February 12, 1796.

Died in Somerville, Mass., February 9, 1895.

Appointed Midshipman U. S. N. November 9, 1813, and ordered to U. S. Sloop of War "Frolic," 18 guns (Master Comdt. J. Bainbridge), on December 31, 1813.

Sailed from Boston Harbor, February 18, 1814, and captured Brig "Little Fox" in North Atlantic, March 17, 1814.

Fired on a Carthaginian Privateer Schooner, 9 guns and 70 men, on April 3, 1814, in West Indies, upon refusal to heave to, which was afterward reported to have been sunk.

Made prisoner of war April 20, 1814, off Havana, and carried into Bermuda, on capture of the "Frolic" by H. B. M. Frigate "Orpheus," 36 guns, and Schooner "Shelburne," 12 guns, after a chase of 13 hours, during which the "Frolic" threw overboard all her guns and anchors; was a prisoner of war for six months.

Retained in Service at the Peace of 1815.

Ordered to Philadelphia for duty on board the Ship of the Line "Franklin," June 23, 1817, and on March 28, 1820, was ordered to duty on the "Independence," 74 guns.

In 1821 he was on duty in Boston, and in the following year at New York.

He was promoted to Lieutenant U. S. N., January 13, 1825, and served successively, after shore duty or leave of absence, on the "Hornet," "Brandywine," and "Macedonian."

Promoted to Commander U. S. N., September 8, 1841, he was, on August 18, 1843, ordered to command the "Dolphin," and, on January 31, 1844, detached and ordered to command the "Truxton" on the African coast, during which cruise he captured the Slaveship, "Spitfire."

On November 24, 1845, he was detached and granted leave and, on January 15, 1848, assigned to the command of the Naval Rendezvous in Boston, Mass.

On February 1, 1850, he was detached and placed on "waiting orders," and on February 21, 1853, was granted leave for one year to visit Europe.

He was placed on the Reserved List, September 13, 1855, and on April 4, 1867, was commissioned a Commodore U. S. N., on the Retired List.

During his long career in the navy until he became the last naval veteran of the War of 1812, his total actual sea service was upwards of fifteen years, and shore or other duty, a little over eight years.

